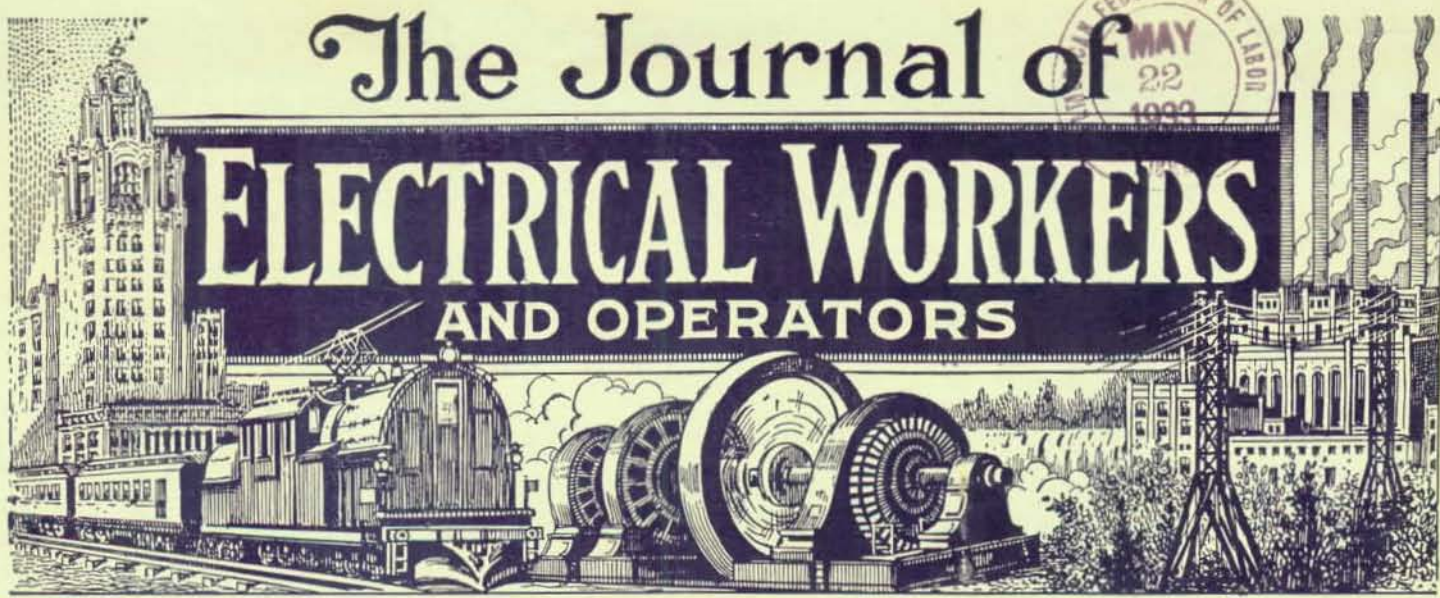


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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR
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The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1933

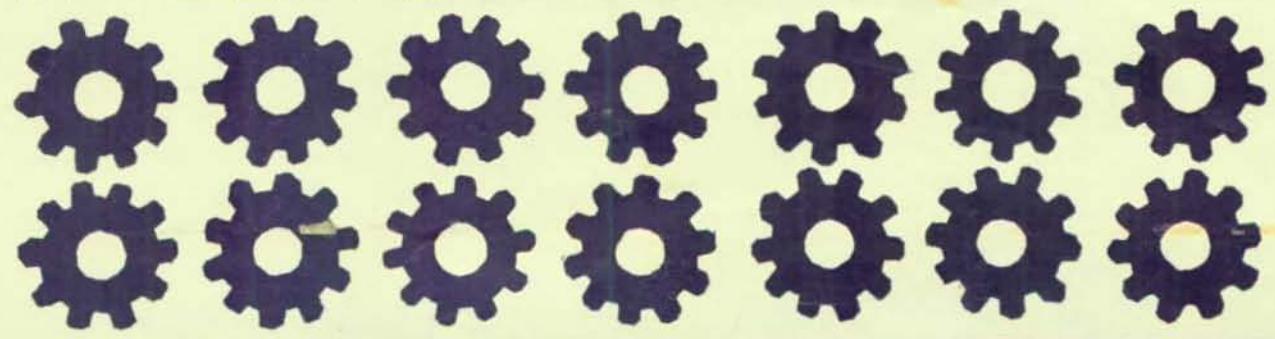
NO. 5



MEN—

facts & figures

MACHINES



PEOPLE EAGER TO BUY



No matter what the value of the dollar is, people are always ready to buy.

The effort in some cases may be great, but to the family desiring to own their own home, the advantages more than compensate them for necessary privations along other lines.

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Magazine Chat

Editors get their moments of discouragement as well as anybody else and we suppose they have a right to complain—at least the same right as other complainers have. However, we don't propose to exercise an editorial prerogative and burden our thousands of readers with melancholy plaints.

What we wish to talk about right now is what pulls us out of the doldrums usually. It is our firm conviction that what America still needs is a free untrammelled press and the conviction that the labor press is free and untrammelled and can become more so.

In the kaleidoscopic changes that are taking place in America today, when the seat of power has passed from New York to Washington, there is just as much danger that the press will become the official organ of the federal government as it is a fact that it is largely a mouthpiece for big business. Neither is valuable as a reflector of true public sentiment. Labor journals with their proximity to the common mass of men, disadvantaged, the unemployed, can truly express what the great mass of men and women are thinking and feeling. We believe that this great function is to be more needed in the next five years than ever before in the United States.

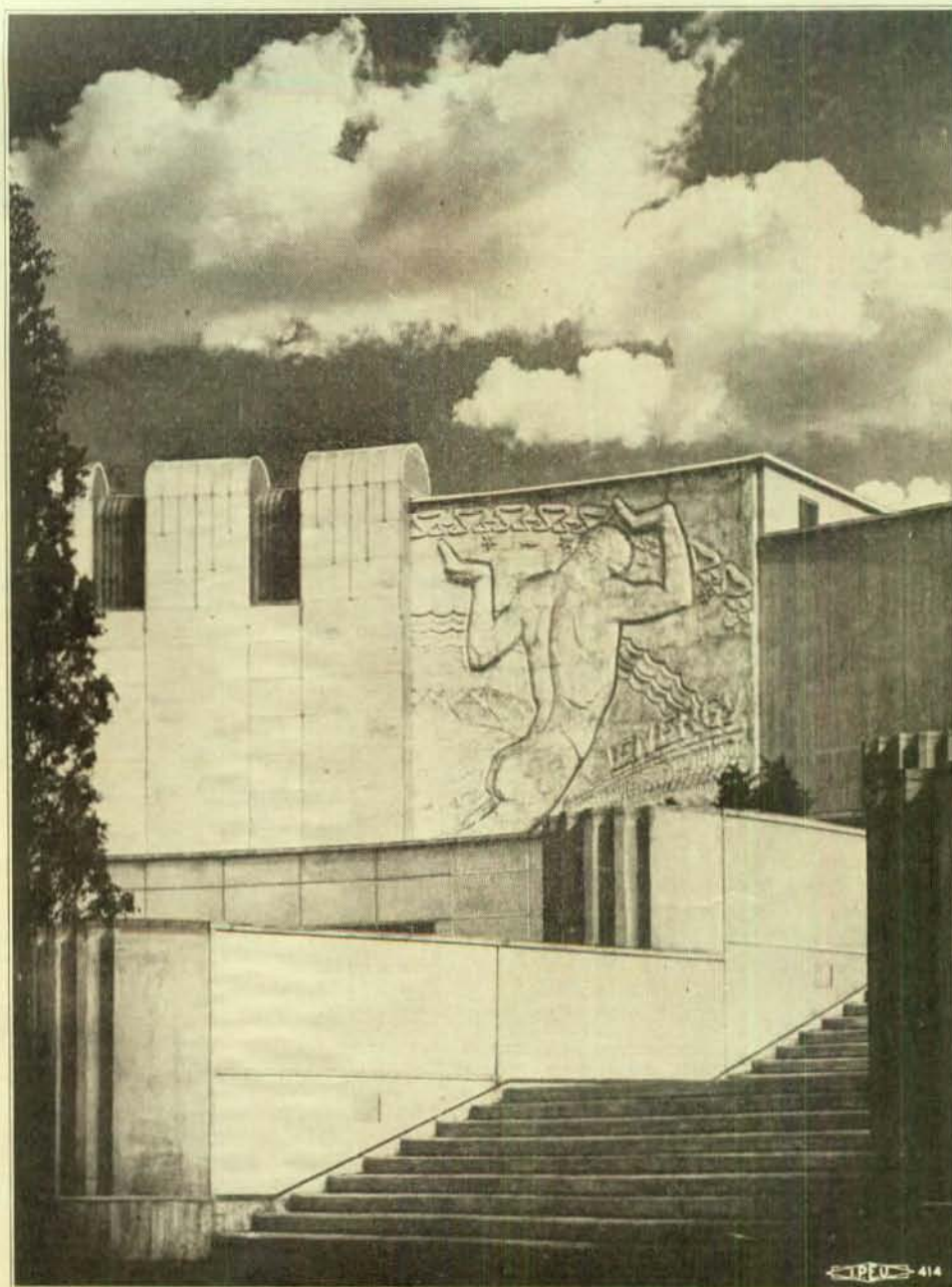
Because this Journal may have a part in this important function, we don't allow the blue devils to chase us very far. We turn on them and drive them back with our own spit-fire of invective.

Speaking of the English language and of human nature, a member sends us this cynically revealing incident: "Excerpt from an examination treatise by a student in the foreman's class.

"Fourth day (of construction job)—Fire somebody, to speed up the others. Any bad work found later can then be blamed on the man fired. This lets out the foreman."

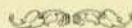
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Courtesy Century of Progress

"Energy", Substance of All Things, Fittingly Adorns the Electrical Building at Chicago's World Fair.





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No. 5

Has American Industry Committed Suicide?

IN one of the elite business magazines Sir Arthur Salter, British economist, author of "Recovery, Second Effort," says: "Two questions have been confused in the recent popular discussion of the displacement of men by machines; the question of fact and the question of significance. Only the question of significance is now important. The facts though far from clear are nevertheless clear enough to indicate that displacement does occur. But the meaning of displacement both for the present and for the future is still the subject of heated controversy."

This statement strikes the keynote of much of the economic discussion now going forward in the business, labor and financial worlds. It must be said at the outset that the evidence is increasing that technological unemployment is an absolute fact—a factor in the present prolonged world depression.

Ever since technocracy catapulted into public ken economists have been reluctant about pushing to the fore the idea that technological unemployment creates only a temporary lag as between men displaced and men reemployed. One of the peculiarities of the present friendly but no less vital conflict as between economists on this question and also business men and labor is that economists do not divide on traditional lines. For instance, Leo Wolman, who at one time was director of research for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, now takes the view that technological unemployment is more or less of a myth, while Thomas Woodlock, economist for the Wall Street Journal, accepts it as a disconcerting fact. Doctor Wolman is inclined to the conservative point of view on this question largely through the findings of David Weintraub in the Political Science Quarterly for March, 1932. Curiously, Sir Arthur Salter uses the figures prepared by Doctor Wolman for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes to prove that machines have displaced men. He finds that the service industries have increased, however, and it is his belief that this is giving the key to the technological world that is about to eventuate—a world where there will be little or no manual labor, where men will be released from drudgery by the machines through other types of work. Sir Arthur Salter does not say by what means control will be established so that the coming world will be a more equitable one.

Technological jobless on increase, evidence indicates. However, only a prolonged study will prove facts, and this may not be timely enough to prevent catastrophe. Some radicals and conservatives lie down together.

Another writer, Prof. Mentor Bouniatian, writing in the International Labor Review, March, 1933, literally hoots at the idea that men are being displaced by machines. Here follows an example of his argument:

"Suppose that 150 workers earning 40 francs a day each produce ten articles of a certain kind which are sold at five francs each, thus bringing in a total of 7,500 francs. Suppose further that these products are manufactured entirely by the workers, starting from the raw material and including the tools. In that case the employer, after paying 6,000 francs in wages, will have a profit of 1,500 francs.

"Next, suppose that by applying new methods the same number of articles is produced by 100 workers only. If the manufacturer sells these articles at the same price of five francs he will, after paying 4,000 francs in wages, have a profit of 3,500 francs—or 2,000 francs more than before—while the 50 workers displaced will lose the same amount in wages. It may however, happen that with the general adoption of the new methods in this branch of industry, competition brings the price of each article down to three and two-thirds francs; the proceeds of the sale will then be 5,500 francs, of which 1,500 francs represents the manufacturer's profit. In this case, however, the consumers will save 2,000 francs if they buy the same number of these articles. There will therefore still be 2,000 francs of income available for increasing the demand for labor either for the manufacturer of the same articles in greater quantity, or for the production of other objects."

This seems almost childish reasoning, wholly academic and apart from the facts. It does not take into consideration that monopolistic control of prices will not give the 2,000 francs mentioned back to the consumer and it is very likely to cut the purchasing power of

the workers in the industries with lower wages. As a matter of fact the whole trend in the newer industries is to keep wages low and to maintain prices on a pretty steady level.

It now appears that the evidence offered by economists is preponderantly toward the view that machines displace men; that men are not rapidly reabsorbed in other industries or services; that technological unemployment has aggravated the depression and that the trend is more and more toward a manless industry. We are quoting from many authorities on this question.

They Believe in Technological Unemployment

SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Economist at Harvard University.

"Economists have usually regarded the problem created by technological changes simply as one of helping men adjust themselves to changes in the kind and the location of jobs. This conclusion has rested upon the extraordinarily optimistic assumption that each labor-saving device, by reducing the cost of producing goods, released exactly enough purchasing power to create a new job for every one which it destroys. This idea is sometimes expressed by saying that technological changes do not create permanent unemployment. But why should we assume that the purchasing power released creates exactly enough new jobs—no more, no less?"—*American Economic Review Supplement, March, 1932.*

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Unrestricted machine production is a menace to our civilization."—*Quoted in the Washington Post, June 6, 1932.*

DONALD RICHBERG, Attorney.

"A machine which puts men out of work and thereby reduces buying power, also reduces selling power and, therefore, does not immediately add to the total wealth of the world, but in fact reduces it."—*American Federationist, March, 1932.*

DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE, Consulting Engineer.

"The continuous process machine, after a dozen years of slow development in a few particular industries, has suddenly burst forth as a fully generalized

idea. So long as it was only an automatic process in each of a few specialized fields, its effects on the general economic system were small. But now it is the automatic process, and its exponents do not hesitate to apply it to anything from rayon fiber to steel houses. * * * In one industry after another, human labor is being almost entirely eliminated as a factor in production. Instead of rows of machine tenders, we have one or two experts watching the gauges of a machine which is the whole factory. We are rapidly approaching a situation where all the available natural resources of this continent can be utilized with the employment of only a very small number of workers. * * * A million dollars invested in one of these automatic plants can bankrupt \$20,000,000 worth of existing plant, and a few weeks' employment for 100 men can throw 20,000 permanently out of their jobs. If everybody who cannot be employed making or selling goods is to be set to building this sort of machinery, the rate at which new plants will have to go bankrupt is fantastic."—*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1933.*

RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL TRENDS.

"Even before the business collapse of 1929, Americans had become painfully alive to the rapid growth of technological unemployment and during the depression the tidal wave of cyclical unemployment has added its millions to the involuntary idle. The depression also has put employers under the severest pressure to devise more economical methods of production, which mean in many cases the use of less labor to turn out a given volume of goods. At best the problem of technological unemployment promises to remain grave in the years to come."—*Introduction to the Committee's Review of Findings, January 2, 1933.*

MARY VAN KLEECK, Director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation.

"Special studies bearing upon such vital problems as technological unemployment are needed. * * * Our labor problems today, if you want to put it that way, have become a problem of the survival of technological methods of production."—*Hearings of the Senate Committee on Finance, February 27, 1933.*

LAURENCE H. SLOAN, Vice President of the Standard Statistics Co.

"There was also a decline in manufactured goods probably due to the lowering cost of production through mass production and technological progress."—*Hearings of the Subcommittee to the Senate Committee on Manufactures, October 22, 1931.*

FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary of Labor.

"New York produces a great deal of machinery. * * * That group has

maintained steady work and wages whatever the depression. It manufactures labor-saving machinery. It indicates to us that other industries—all other lines of industry—are, in the period of this depression, revising their machinery program and are introducing new machinery, which in the period of high orders they could not take time to put in, and they are now putting in labor-saving machinery. It means more technological unemployment. I am sure that when we come out of the depression and manufacturing begins and orders are given, we are going to realize the technological unemployment that we have in this country, and we will then have more technological unemployment than we have had in the past."—*Hearings of the Subcommittee to the Senate Committee on Manufactures, October 23, 1931.*

ISADOR LUBIN, Member of the staff of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

"With the aid of increased and more effective equipment, a declining labor force has been rendering a steadily increasing output. In terms of gross ton miles of freight and passenger car movement output per man grew by 36 per cent between 1923 and 1929 and continued to increase even during the recent depression years, when the ton mileage underwent a marked decline. * * * The declining payroll was in a large measure made possible by the marked growth in the carrier's investments in plant and equipment. These admitted of a growing output per unit of labor employed and in terms of the hourly output the gross ton mileage of freight and passenger car movement grew from 239 per man hour in 1923 to 314 in 1929, or by 31 per cent. This increase, together with a declining trend in operating payrolls, led to a continuous fall in the operating compensation cost per unit of output."—*The American Transportation Problem, prepared for the National Transportation Committee.*

ROYAL MEEKER, President of the Index Number Institute, Yale University.

"Power-machine mass production made our past prosperity, but will destroy it unless we learn to control production."—*Paraphrase of lecture reported in The New York Times, February 11, 1933.*

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, Writer.

"Surveys have been made showing that 1,907,000 new positions were created in the twenties in medicine and hotels and restaurants and moving picture theaters and banks and the like as against the 1,485,000 positions estimated to have suffered technological cancellation in industry. But this result neatly omits the population growth in the interval which should have increased the number of wage-earners by 2,000,000."—*The Nation, February 8, 1933.*

HOWARD SCOTT, Proponent of Technocracy.

"With what is known of technology today in this country, it is necessary for the adult population, aged 25 to 45, to work but 660 hours per year per individual to produce a standard of living ten times above the average income of 1929."—*Quoted in Labor, January 3, 1933.*

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"The United States could not return to the six-day week and the eight-hour day, because there is not enough work for that. * * * The public knows little of the vast improvement in the mechanization of industry since the stock market crash of 1929. This perfection of the machinery of production makes fewer men necessary."—*A. F. of L. News Service, November 26, 1932.*

STUART CHASE, Publicist.

"Up to about 1920 unemployment was not a steadily progressive phenomenon. * * * But since the so-called wave of prosperity has brought mass production and the automatic process to heights undreamed of, an uneasy suspicion has gathered that the saturation point has at last been reached; the 'blotting paper' industries will soak up no more men. Machine displacement is now proceeding at a faster rate than ever before."—*One Billion Wild Horses.*

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN, Physicist.

"The improvement in the apparatus of production through technical invention and organization has decreased the need for human labor and thereby caused the elimination of a part of the labor from the economic circuit, and thereby caused a progressive decrease in the purchasing power of the consumers."—*New York Times, January 24, 1933.*

WAYNE PARRISH, Technocrat.

"Our production in every line has skyrocketed, while the man hours per product and total man hours per industry have steadily declined until today we are able to produce more than ever. Because the machine can do this we have no room for 50 per cent of our 14,000,000 unemployed even if our factories were operating at 1929 peak production. At the present downward rate we will have 25,000,000 unemployed by 1934."—*New Outlook, December, 1932.*

HATTON W. SUMNERS, U. S. Representative from Texas.

"To increase machine production per man without increasing per man power to buy does not tend toward a healthy economic or industrial condition. To increase production and at the same time decrease the number of those able to buy is tragically unsound. The person supplanted by the machine and left without a job cannot purchase. There is nothing more hurtful economically

and morally or more dangerous to the state than to have people ready, willing and able to work for an honest living but deprived of the opportunity."—*Letter to the House Committee on Patents, January 26, 1932.*

ARTHUR H. ADAMS, Consulting Engineer.

"Counting all the gainfully employed of the United States, some 25 per cent to 50 per cent increase of efficiency occurred from 1921 to date. * * * Now 'real' wages, i.e., dollar wages adjusted to the change in cost of living, increased from 1921 to 1929 only about 10 per cent. It is plain that enough 'real' wage increase has not yet occurred to catch up. 'Balance' in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was kept for a while by decreasing the numbers employed in various industries as fast as efficiency went up, and by keeping the resulting 'technological unemployment' from seeming serious by absorbing constantly increasing numbers into the building of capital goods. In another decade we would have had two out of three working on capital goods and one on the things we all consume!"—*American Federationist, December, 1932.*

OSCAR AMERINGER, Editor.

"How long, oh, how long will it be yet before our fool race learns the simple, nay, the kindergarten lesson that what is produced must be consumed and that machines are poor consumers?"—*American Guardian, September 6, 1932.*

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK, Writer.

"Scientific invention is rapidly reducing industrial production to a matter of automatic machinery requiring but a handful of men to press the necessary button or throw the necessary switches which start and stop that machinery."—*Wall Street Journal, November 22, 1932.*

IGNACE PADEREWSKI, Pianist.

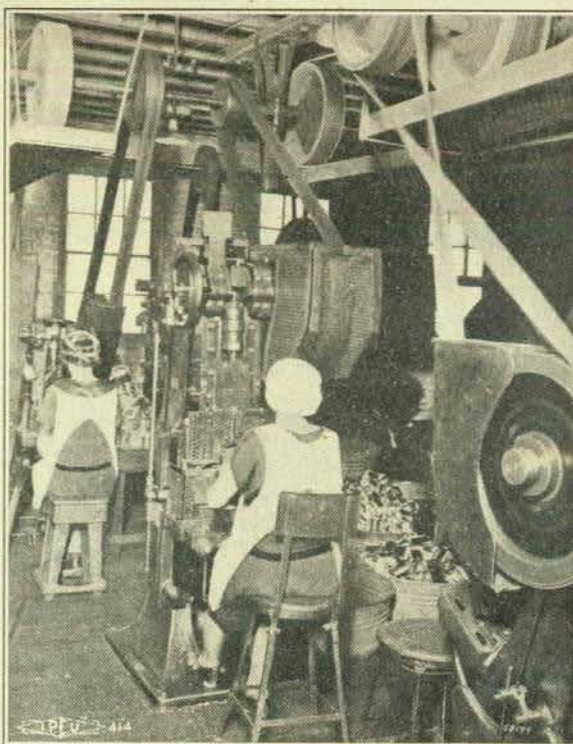
"Man has created something that has got beyond him. The machine, apart from displacing its creator, has in general destroyed something which is the most important factor in the life of civilized man, beauty and the sense of profession."—*New York Times, January 23, 1933.*

ANDRE MAUROIS, French critic.

"The machine, which was to enrich man and relieve him of his burdens, brings instead unemployment and misery—not by itself but because of the weakness of human intelligence."—*New York Times, September 11, 1932.*

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

"All these inventions result in the displacement of thousands upon thousands of men, and when they are dis-



Courtesy Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor
Machines Have Drawn Women Into the Vortex of Industry.

placed their ability to buy the products of industry is limited or destroyed."—*United States Daily, September 6, 1932.*

PAUL BLANSHARD, College Director for the League for Industrial Democracy.

"Machines are displacing men so rapidly that unemployment will reach 20,000,000 within two years. The output of manufacturing industry has gone steadily upward since 1918 and the number of workers steadily downward."—*Speech before the League for Industrial Democracy, January 28, 1932.*

ELIZABETH F. BAKER, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.

"Unless we devise a method of absorbing displaced workers in self-respecting occupations without serious or protracted periods of unemployment, we cannot speak of social progress and the substitution of men by machines in the same breath."—*A. F. of L. News Service, February 11, 1933.*

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"Experience teaches us that when technological advances proceed at an extremely rapid rate, the displacement of labor is heavy and continuous and reabsorption becomes increasingly time consuming and costly, even in good times."—*Journal of Commerce, February 27, 1932.*

W. I. NEWMAN, Labor writer.

"The Pollyannas of publicity have been trying to tell us that when workers are displaced by mechanization of industry in one place, they are absorbed in other places by new phases and new industries. But the figures do not bear this out. The total displacements amounted to almost 900,000 persons; the

total increases in employment in definite industries to 184,827 in the period between 1919 and 1927."—*The American Flint, March, 1932.*

SIR ALFRED EWING, British engineer.

"We invent the machinery for mass production, and for the sake of cheapening the unit we develop output on a gigantic scale. Almost automatically the machine delivers a stream of articles in the creation of which the workman has had little part. He has lost the joy of craftsmanship, the old satisfaction of something accomplished through the conscientious exercise of care and skill. In many cases unemployment is thrust upon him, an unemployment that is more saddening than any drudgery."—*New York Times, September 1, 1932.*

They Scout Technological Unemployment

HENRY FORD, Automobile magnate.

"It is nonsense to call the machine a Frankenstein monster which is crushing its creator. The machines are not driving men out of work. Quite the contrary. Our experience for 30 years is that every time we reduced the number of men on a given job, and thus lowered costs, we had to hire even more men on account of increased business."—*New York Times, February 1, 1933.*

SIMEON STRUNSKY, Editor of The New York Times.

"Labor released by invention will find employment elsewhere. Technological unemployment is correct if we mean transitional unemployment created by invention and by labor-saving devices. Technological unemployment is a misnomer if it is taken to mean permanent displacement. Even the alleged catastrophic speed of 1920-30 left us with more workers per 1,000 of the population in 1930 than in 1920."—*New York Times, January 29, 1933.*

CHARLES F. KETTERING, General director, General Motors Research Laboratories.

"It is popular to attribute our present unemployment to mechanization. * * * We should remember that we have had other panics, other periods of grave unemployment before the machine age. No intelligent human being could attribute the panics of 1837, 1857, 1893 or even 1907, to extreme mechanization."—*The Washington Herald, January 28, 1933.*

DAVID WEINTRAUB, National Bureau of Economic Research.

"So far as manufacturing industries are concerned the evidence based on the comparatively short period, 1920-31

(Continued on page 220)

Fossil Fuel: Dynamo of Machine Age

By CHARLES F. NESBIT, Actuary, Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, Author of "An American Family."

WHEN the Queen of Sheba came to visit King Solomon, or Julius Caesar journeyed to Rome, they had six methods of transportation, and only six: to walk; to be carried by man; to ride on domesticated animals; to ride in wheeled vehicles drawn by animals; by row boat; or by sail boat. These were all when Thomas Jefferson journeyed to Washington, D. C. Soon after 1800 A. D. he had the same methods of travel and no others. In fact for 5,000 years before his time, no other means of transportation were known to man.

But now if a ruler visits Rome, or a President comes to Washington, five entirely new methods of transportation are available: Automobile, steam railroad, electric trolley, airplane or steamboat—five new methods all developed within about one short century.

Now if we can understand this vast improvement since 1800, we can begin to understand our economic problem today.

The average person is prone to believe that in some way or other things will right themselves, that business will revive, and everything go along very much as it used to be. The expectation that this would occur very shortly after the crash in the fall of 1929 has grown more and more dim. The hope that everything will come out all right, is now, after nearly four years, growing dimmer and dimmer.

England, from which we derived our civilization, has been in this depression much longer than we have. In England the economic distress, the burden of taxation and debts, the problem of a vast number of unemployed, and all of the problems which we feel now so acutely, have been suffered for a much longer period of time.

I am going to present this proposition, namely: That between the year 1700 A. D. and 1900 A. D., the human race in its social organization and in its economic life, underwent by far the most revolutionary change known to all human history, or at least, known to history for the last 5,000 years.

We live on one of the small planets, the earth, which follows its orbit about the star we call the sun, about 93,000,000 miles distant from this star. There are known about three thousand million stars comparable in size with the sun.

"We find this vast universe about us terrifying," says Sir James Jeans, "because of its meaningless distances and its inconceivably long vistas of time which dwarf human history to the twinkling of an eye. So far as we can see, life of the kind we know on the earth could only originate on planets like the earth. Far away from the fires or suns there is unimaginable cold of hundreds

Mr. Nesbit's trenchant pen throws meaning on the ever dynamic and confused present from the ever significant past. The great revolutionist is not restless man, but passive coal, gas and oil.

of degrees of frost; close up to these fires there is a temperature of thousands of degrees of heat, at which all solids melt, and all metals boil. Life can only exist inside a narrow temperate zone. At a rough computation these zones within which life is possible, all added together, constitute less than a thousand million millionths of the whole of space. All of our life and energy come from the sun. We are dependent upon the sun for life and for energy.

"As far as human intelligence can know, there are very few planets in the whole universe where life can exist."

On this little speck of matter, then, we all sail as on a ship in the air, or in space. Our life on this earth is all dependent on the radiation of heat from the sun. The sun is the source of life for us and it is no wonder that primitive man worshipped the sun. For all the known years of history mankind has depended, up until a very few years ago, on the annual crop of solar energy. He depended for energy on the food he could convert into energy, and the vegetation he could feed domestic animals and which they could convert into energy. This energy of man and animals was slightly supplemented by air currents, which were also a product of the sun's heat. Man utilized them by means of windmills and sail boats, and he also used the energy of falling water which likewise is a result of the sun's heat which lifts moisture into the atmosphere which is later precipitated in rain or snow.

Muscle Power Once Preeminent

The authentic history of mankind on this earth is something over 10,000 years. All of the great civilizations previous to our own, those of Babylonia, of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome, of China and India, were developed by the aid of this annual crop of solar energy, supplemented somewhat by water power and wind power, but mostly carried on by muscle power. Man reached glorious heights of civilized life during these thousands of years.

Greece still stands in architecture, in painting, in sculpture, in language, in oratory, in philosophy, and in beauty of form and face for human beings, unrivaled. Rome followed Greece; rose and fell. Then centuries of chaos. Then feudalism and aristocracy. Then capitalism, or the modern system.

We are living in a new age. This fact is very hard for people to realize. We may roughly set this age as beginning about 1800 A. D. What was it that happened along about that time that made a new age? The thing that happened was in reality an accident. As Harper Leech says in his book, "The Paradox of Plenty," "As a matter of fact, modern mankind has been the passive beneficiary of a great historical accident—not the active creator of a new economic world. Treasure trove in the earth, not thought in the skull, is back of it all." Back of man's marvelously increased energy, yes, but civilizations were developed and flourished long before steam was applied to machinery or electricity was discovered.

The pyramids of Egypt, the temples of Greece and the Colosseum at Rome were all erected when human muscle or horse or animal power were the only sources of energy, and they not only compare with the best building of a machine age, but will endure now longer than our average building.

A wealthy Roman owned 300 slaves. Very wealthy Romans more. In this country single concerns owned as many as 40,000 horses used to supply energy before steam came into use. Now all of these statements are only relevant because showing that the power-driven machine did not produce civilization.

Liberty and justice are essential to civilization, and where the natural resources of this earth, its land, its water, its deposits of minerals or fossils are monopolized, civilization must and will find difficulty in surviving.

Let us take another set of facts. If Julius Caesar could have come back, and have been at the Battle of Waterloo, he would have seen one new thing which he would not have understood anything about, but only one, namely, gun-powder. He would have understood, or



Railroad Coach, Dated 1825. This Was Modelled, of Course, Upon the Old Horse-Drawn Stage Coaches.

(Continued on page 221)

Power of Bread: Production or Distribution?

By CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, Seattle, Wash.

Honorable Charles A. Reynolds is a Seattle lawyer, highly regarded by labor unions. He broadcasts weekly over a radio station, and is heard eagerly by hundreds of thousands.

"GIVE us this day our daily bread" are the familiar words of our Lord's Prayer. It is daily bread. It includes no other food and yet as it is used here it is undoubtedly intended to include all food necessary to human existence. "For your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things" were the Master's very words.

Bread was used, even as far back as the Stone Age, for burnt specimens have been recovered among the ruins of the Swiss lake dwellers. The pyramids of Egypt bear testimony to its early use and so do the tombs of North Africa and Asia. The methods of its preparation were undoubtedly very simple. It was the custom to simply grind grain between two stones, make it into paste with water, then bake it in the ashes of a campfire. In Palestine and Syria women are still the millers and bakers, grinding the meal in small stone hand mills after the same custom used long before the Christian era.

Modern bread as used by the civilized world has needed much study and experiment. The most marked change, the use of leaven, we owe to the Egyptians. The Greeks had 62 varieties of bread.

The word has come to denote human food. We speak of "breaking bread" with our friends in the same sense that we speak of "dining" with our friends. Bread and water are the two indispensable needs of the human anatomy and control of either one means the control of any people who have but the one source of supply. The "power of bread" is almost equivalent to the control of water. It is suicidal for a community to give the control of the water supply into the hands of individuals, for experience has fully demonstrated that such power has been invariably abused. At the time our Lord said "Give us this day our daily bread", famines were common in the land; but that day has gone by forever.

Technology Is Competent

Just a few years ago we were sending men to all parts of the world for the purpose of finding wheat that could be grown in the northwestern part of the United States. Mark Alfred Carleton brought the magnificent Kubanka wheat from its old home on the steppe of western Asia to more

Washington state alone produces enough wheat to give every man, woman and child in the state 1½ 100-pound sacks a day of life-giving flour. Why, why?

than 4,000,000 acres of land of the American northwest; and through his explorations brought the tough Kharkov wheat out of wind-swept Russia onto 20 millions of acres of the black earth of the plains of the American west; and now we have more wheat than can possibly be consumed. And as a result of our so-called economic system, and to maintain the "power of bread", millions of our citizens—men, women and children—in this land of plenty cry for bread and are given a stone. We are preparing to build a great dam on the Columbia River and reclaim thousands of acres of land, so that the desert shall blossom as the rose. And what for? Under our methods of doing business the fruit grown on this reclaimed land will rot on the ground and the wheat will be stored in elevators, and the people continue to starve; and all that the "power of bread" shall be maintained. Our system is just as sensible as if we should place a noose around our necks and hand the ends of the ropes to the captains of industry with permission to pull the ropes if we should fail to obey our masters.

Where shall we place the "power of bread"? Shall it be continued in the control of those who are now our masters? Or shall the government assume the "power of bread" for the benefit of all mankind?

A man whom I know, with his good wife, were operating a little restaurant

and candy store and were in the habit of making soup for poor people who lived in the neighborhood. Neighbors would go or send in for a pail of soup just as in the old days some people would send to the corner grocery for a pail of beer. The proprietor had a refrigerator in which he kept ice cream. One evening a little girl came in with a pail which she handed to my friend. He started to fill it but noticed the child's eyes glued on the partly opened refrigerator which disclosed a tempting view of the ice cream. He saw the look of longing and desire spread over the face of the little girl and when he had filled the pail with soup he opened the refrigerator, took one of the ice cream cones and said: "Won't you have an ice cream cone?" She hesitated for a second and then looking straight at my friend said: "Mister, wouldn't you just as soon give me a loaf of bread?" Think of a Christian civilization where there is an abundance of bread that permits conditions such as that to exist.

Huge Wheat Surplus

The state of Washington alone produced 40,843,000 bushels of wheat in the year 1931, which, if translated into flour, would yield 18,379,350 100-pound sacks of flour, which would allow one and one-half sacks a day for every man, woman and child in the state of Washington. If this flour could be adequately distributed, we would have no occasion for any child to forego the pleasure of an ice cream cone that her parents might have bread.

It is the "power of bread" under the control of a few men in this nation that continues poverty and want and sorrow in a land of plenty and it is our own ignorance, our own lack of a spirit of intelligent resistance that permits it to go on indefinitely.

I sometimes think men want to be poor and dependent, otherwise they would demand a new dispensation. They would not make of themselves slaves to the power of human necessities if they were prepared for better conditions. When we made up our minds as a people that we wanted liberty, we got it. When we determined to end human slavery, it was ended. And when the people begin in earnest to cry out for the elimination of this economic system that drenches the land in poverty, there will be an end to poverty and industrial slavery.

In the interim the old economic bus will rumble along.



AN IDYLIC VIEW OF FARMING—NOW LONG PASSED.

Public Ownership in the Far West

By H. P. BRIGAERTS, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

SEVENTEEN years ago the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light started operations with a few consumers. Today it is the largest municipally owned electric utility in the United States, with assets of \$87,000,000. It supplies 87 per cent of the industrial power and 67 per cent of the domestic electric consumption in a city of 1,300,000 population.

Formation of the Los Angeles municipal electric system followed construction of the famous Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct, which stretches 250 miles northward into the Owens Valley region. When completed in 1913, after five years' work, the giant water carrier provided a total drop of 3,000 feet along its route. To utilize this opportunity for developing hydro-electric power, the city retained the services of E. F. Scattergood, then a consulting engineer and now chief electrical engineer and general manager of the Bureau of Power and Light. Under his direction the bureau has achieved its dominant position.

In the course of its development the Bureau of Power and Light has operated to the mutual advantage of its citizen owners, its consumers and its employees.

Owners, who are the citizens of Los Angeles, have benefited from the substantial net equity built up from surplus

Technical world-records broken by the union-manned plants at Los Angeles. Solved distribution problem in largest municipal area in the nation.

earnings and retirement of bonds; and, more particularly, from the general economic growth that followed new industries attracted to Los Angeles by low power rates. Consumers have pocketed regular monthly "dividends" in the form of generous savings in rates.

Labor Benefits

Employees have enjoyed favorable working conditions, wage scales in accordance with modern standards of living and, it is significant to note, there have been no general wage cuts. Positions in the bureau are filled from lists secured through competitive civil service examinations.

Five aqueduct power plants with an installed capacity of 175,000 horsepower comprise the generating facilities serving Los Angeles with municipal power. San Francisquito power plant No. 1, largest and first of the system, is located 52 miles northwest of the city in San Francisquito canyon. Water from Fairmont reservoir is carried through seven miles of tunnels to the surge chamber, where it tumbles down penstocks 3,200 feet long to actuate five generating units rated at 96,200 horsepower.

Energy from this plant first went on the lines in 1917, with three 16,000 horsepower units in operation. The water wheels are of the impulse, double overhung type, regulated by a double needle nozzle stem with jets of nine and one-fourth inches in diameter, speed 200 r. p. m., average effective head 870 feet. Unit No. 4 is similar to the first three units and was installed in 1923.

World records for over-all dimensions, diameter of jets and size of buckets are held by Unit No. 5.

When placed in service in 1928 it added 32,000 horsepower to the plant capacity. Its water wheels are impulse, double overhung type, regulated by stream deflector, 14-inch diameter jet, speed 143 r. p. m.

Completion of San Francisquito power plant No. 2 in 1920 saved Los Angeles from the effects of a power shortage that crippled industry in many western cities. This plant is farther down the canyon from power plant No. 1 and is connected with it by tunnels six and one-half miles long. The original two 20,500 horsepower units are of the single runner, vertical, reaction, Francis type. Average effective head is 515 feet.

New Methods Stressed

In September, 1932, another 20,500-horsepower unit was placed in service, increasing the plant capacity to 61,500 horsepower. The penstock for this unit is the first rivetless, all electric arc-welded penstock to be installed in the United States.

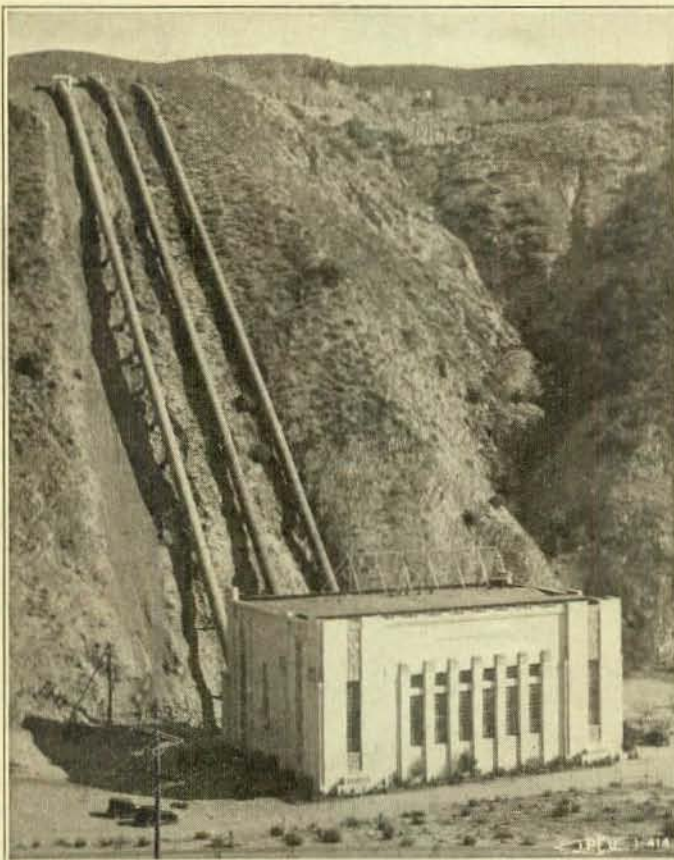
At the terminus of the main aqueduct line, 26 miles from the center of Los Angeles, is San Fernando power plant. It was completed in 1922, with two 5,175-horsepower units. Combined capacity of the two remaining plants, which are located closer to the city and are not along the main aqueduct, is 7,200 horsepower.

Maximum output of all plants is sufficient to supply only about one-third of the system demanded. The balance is obtained by purchase from a private utility operating in southern California outside the city of Los Angeles.

Officials of the Bureau of Power and Light are looking to the Boulder Canyon project to make up the present deficiency in generating facilities. The bureau has contracted with the federal government to take 13 per cent of the total hydro-electric power that will be developed from the Colorado River when its flow is regulated by the 715-foot dam now under construction.

Research is now underway for the design of the steel tower transmission lines that will span desert and mountains a distance of 270 miles. At Stanford University, in the Ryan high voltage laboratory, Bureau of Power and Light engineers are studying the effects of 3,000,000-volt artificial lighting flashes. This is the highest voltage ever made by human agencies and required the largest condensers ever built. Results of the experiments will assist in determining most suitable protection for electrical equipment from the severe lightning storms that strike some of the territory to be crossed.

Energy from the three largest plants on the Los Angeles aqueduct is carried to Central Receiving Station "A" by a 46-mile, double circuit, 110,000-volt steel tower transmission line. This sta-



San Francisquito Power Plant No. 2 Has Strength and Magnitude Enough Not to Be Lost Beside Mountain.

tion also receives purchased power over three 33,000-volt, balanced relay protected circuits with a capacity of 100,000-horsepower. A 132,000-volt steel tower transmission line has been partially constructed between Receiving Station "A" and two other receiving stations designated as "B" and "C".

Receiving Station "B" is an outdoor type, located seven miles from the city's center. It serves the major portion of the industrial and urban districts. Purchased power is delivered to this station over four 66,000-volt lines with a capacity of 120,000 horsepower.

Third of the major stations is in Wilmington, 12 miles southerly from Receiving Station "B." It is an outdoor type also and serves the Los Angeles harbor district. Receiving Station "C" receives purchased power, generated by a privately-owned steam plant, over two 66,000-volt lines. The 132,000-volt transmission line has been completed between the latter two stations.

Los Angeles Area Is Great

Distribution problems in Los Angeles are complicated by the fact that the city is the largest in area in the United States, covering 450 square miles. Naturally, this necessitates more equipment per consumer than in closely settled communities.

A 33,000-volt network radiates from the central receiving stations to distribution stations of three types, which have been developed for three major classifications of load.

There are 19 large stations of the permanent type, with a demand up to 30,000 k. v. a. transformer capacity. Reinforced concrete or steel frame construction is used for this type station, which is two-story with basement. Using the same basic design, each building varies slightly in its architectural details, in order to conform with established structures in the neighborhood. Unit plan construction permits increasing the number of 4,600-volt feeders and necessary additional high tension lines by simple additions to the main building.

In the second type station, a wide range of load densities up to a maximum of 10,000 k. v. a. can be handled. Generally, these stations are intended for temporary use and are designed for maximum salvage value when replaced. Bolted steel frame construction is employed.

The third type station is similar to the second in construction but much smaller in size. It is used generally in outlying communities where the load is small and there is no prospect of early increase. In addition, there are a number of pole top stations. Where the load requires, 4,600-volt or 33,000-volt industrial substations are installed on consumers' premises.

More than 11,000 miles of overhead lines and underground cables interconnect the distribution stations and deliver energy to Los Angeles consumers of the municipally-owned electric system. The connected load of 971,635

horsepower is supplied through 268,000 meters to 232,139 consumers' accounts, of which 185,734 are classed as domestic.

Expansion of the Bureau of Power and Light is indicated clearly by kilowatt-hour sales. In 1917, the first full year of operations, 88,000,000 kilowatt-hours were sold; for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1932, sales jumped to 648,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

This development is not merely a case of electric facilities following a pace set by industry. On the contrary, the Bureau of Power and Light anticipated and stimulated the city's industrial growth. A policy of low rates was inaugurated to attract major industries. Prior to the city's advent in the electric utility field, industry was confined to small manufacturing plants and Los Angeles workers had no substantial employment background. With the assurance of low rates and ample power and water sources, one industry after another set up plants in the largest population center of the Pacific Coast.

In contrast with lowered earnings statements of many national business firms, the municipally-owned Bureau of Power and Light's earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, exceeded the average of the previous five years. The certified audit report shows a net profit for the year of \$3,900,071.58, after paying costs of operation, maintenance, depreciation, interest and amortization of bonds from gross earnings of \$15,409,160.97. Only executive direction and efficiency of the highest type can account for this excellent showing under existing conditions.

Condensed Balance Sheet, June 30, 1932

Bureau of Power and Light Department of Water and Power City of Los Angeles	
Assets:	
Plant and equipment.....	\$74,106,667.52
Construction funds.....	760,596.37
Bond interest and sinking funds	3,189,366.70
Bureau of Water Works and Supply—current account.....	157,381.65
Construction materials and supplies	1,645,856.08
Accounts and notes receivable	899,619.65
Cash on hand and on deposit	6,214,678.17



Power is depleted in every line of San Francisco power plant No. 1, largest of five generating plants on the system of the municipally-owned Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light. Electrical equipment installed by members of Local No. 18, I. B. E. W.

Deferred charges.....	468,192.86
	\$87,442,359.00
Liabilities:	
Electric plant bonds.....	\$36,534,000.00
Accrued interest on bonds..	539,054.17
Accounts payable.....	1,160,134.48
Depreciation reserve.....	9,371,254.82
Unamortized bond premiums	178,854.98
Total liabilities and reserves	\$47,783,298.45
Investment from proceeds of taxation	3,165,950.61
Surplus earnings:	
Balance June 30, 1931.....	\$32,593,038.36
Year ending June 30, 1932	3,900,071.58
	\$36,493,109.94
	\$87,442,359.00

Condensed Statement of Earnings Year Ending June 30, 1932

Gross earnings.....	\$15,409,160.97
Expenses of operation and maintenance ..	\$7,634,670.82
Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,877,541.00
Interest on bonds, and other interest, net.....	1,637,867.70
Extraordinary repairs to aqueduct	359,009.69
	11,509,089.21
Surplus earnings for the year	\$3,900,071.58

Harold Stanley, Employer, Gets Figures

HAROLD STANLEY is not his real name, but it makes no difference.

He is an employer. He is a typical electrical contractor of medium size, doing a business in a city of 300,000. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and receives the propaganda of the utility, the electrical manufacturers' group and at times the announcements of such anti-union leagues as the League for Industrial Rights.

Harold Stanley is a self-made man in business. He has a high school education. Because of his aptitude for electricity he decided that the electrical contracting game was what he wanted. He is not much interested in the technical side of his business. He says, "I can buy brains when I need them." His interest is primarily in profits, and when the building boom of pre-depression days was on, he made money as much by luck as good management. He had political acquaintances and business friends who steered him in the right direction in order to get jobs. But when the depression hit the construction business, and the construction industry shrank to about one-third of its size, Harold Stanley began to tread water and to look around for a life preserver. He found that business was something more than a bank account and making profits on paper. He found that economics in the large has a bearing on the small job of the electrical contractor. He found that correct bookkeeping, accurate estimating and a wide knowledge of materials and labor costs enter into the year's budget in a way that the boom years never reveal.

Being a man of common sense, Stanley began to study his own business during some of the slack days through which he was passing, and as he began to study every phase of his business he began to look into the question of labor costs and production, and when he did, he found that the paid propaganda of utility, electrical manufacturers' and anti-labor leagues did not jibe with facts. Mr. Stanley undertook to set up quite coldly and quite scientifically what an employer wanted in man-power on the job. Based on his own experience he tried to set down on paper just what an electrical contractor who was anxious to make money by pleasing customers wanted in labor power. Here is his record:

1. Even flow of man-power as needed.
2. Uninterrupted labor supply.
3. Skill of the highest type, varied to meet every need of any complex job.
4. No low hourly or daily wage scales but low unit labor costs.

After the depression had hit Harold Stanley, he had been forced to lay off his crew of workers. This was not pleasing to him because he had the natural desire of any human being to see other human beings live, and he had

Business is something more than having change in pocket, and paper profits. Labor values are also something more than hourly wage scales. Short-sighted employer made to see.

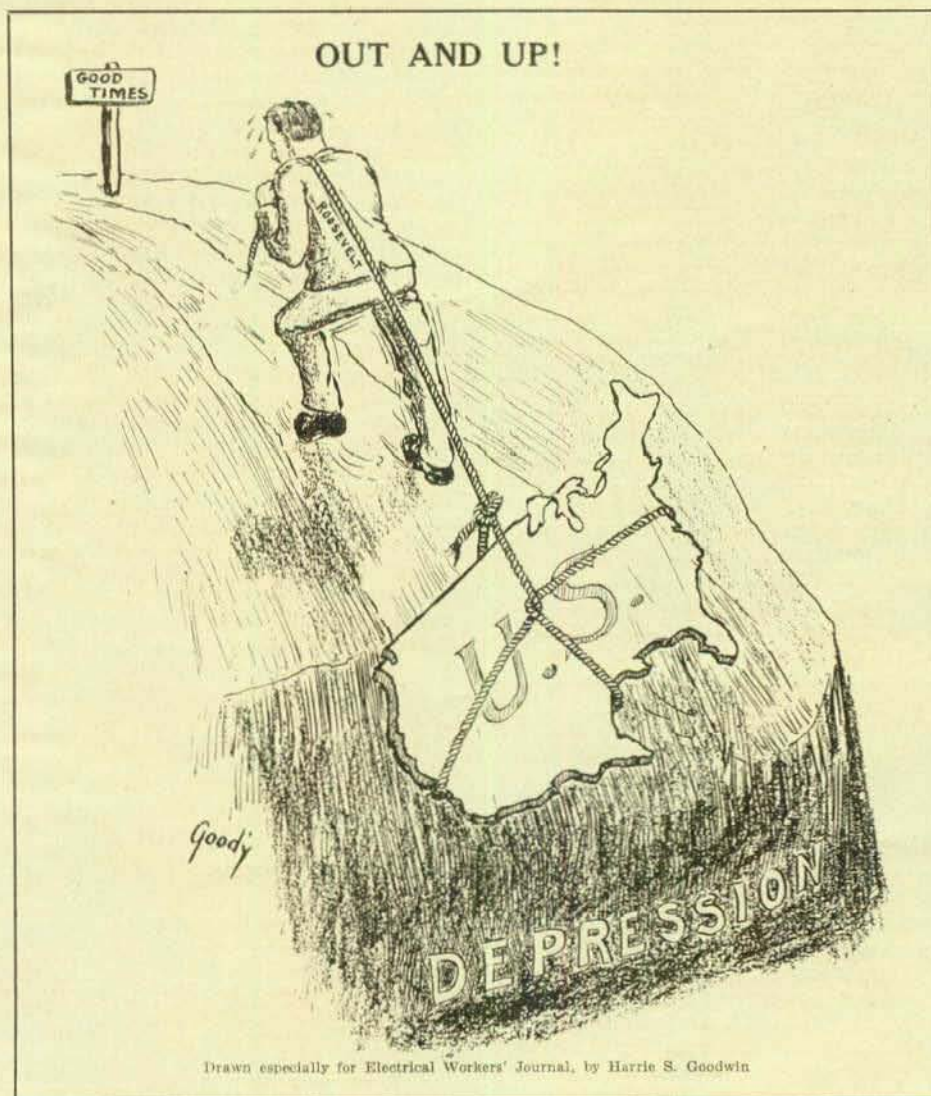
natural pride in his own crew. When he laid these men off, they hung around for a while, then separated and disappeared.

When Stanley was awarded a small modernization contract which demanded considerable skill on the part of the men, he found that he was without men for the job. He had been unable to carry a veteran crew over a short period even of the depression. He saw at once that if he had been awarded a large job, he would have sunk because he could not, possibly have fulfilled the first requirement, namely, to supply an even flow of man-power as needed. It was then that Stanley turned to the local

electrical workers union in his city. He forgot the propaganda prejudices supplied him by enemies of organized labor, and began to look at the labor problem nakedly and directly in his own interest. He found that the local electrical union had kept its membership intact and had workmen of the greatest skill on hand ready to supply them to the employer.

Harold Stanley, however, was reluctant about signing a contract with the local union because he had heard a great deal about strikes and an artificial interruption of labor supply. The business manager of the local union then told him about a uniform agreement which electrical workers usually sign with employers; how this agreement tended to eliminate causes for dispute as between the employer and the men, and how if causes for dispute did arise, there was an orderly, modern way of settling this dispute without recourse of strike and without interruption of work. Whereupon Harold Stanley signed an agreement with the local union. He put the men to work and found the business

(Continued on page 222)



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal, by Harrie S. Goodwin

Nation's Comic Has Superb Union Record

TALK still persists to the effect that Ed Wynn is about to head a new radio broadcast chain. It is good for labor to recall that "The Perfect Fool," whose falsetto laughter delights millions, has a deeply serious side. Ed Wynn, to many Americans the nation's foremost comic figure, has the union label written all over him—that is, between the scars of battle. Scars of battle, honorable wound marks, nearly as many as most leaders of labor carry, adorn the infectious personality of the comedian.

Ed Wynn was a leading figure in the epic struggle of the actors of America to form a union organization under the banners of the American Federation of Labor. That was no little conflict, as a review of the struggle described in that brilliant labor history, "The Revolt of the Actors," by Alfred Harding, indicates. The actors began talking organization in 1919, and at first managers would not take them seriously. They thought it was one of Ed Wynn's jokes. But when the managers began to see that an actors' union might arise, there began all the old trumperies so well known to labor leaders. Glib promises of "just as good" organizations formed under the banners of the producers. The cardinal sin of the actors of course was uniting with the American Federation of Labor. This was viewed as lowering the standards of artists—of trailing the pennants of the theatre in the mire of manual labor. Organs of the theatre employers spoke of "sullyng" the actor's calling, and then the accommodating editorial writers went on to say, "Where it will end, no one can tell except that there is certainty that henceforth the Actors' Equity Association will be a mere pawn in the game played by the American Federation of Labor, and the one-time chesty, scornful, snobbish, contemptuous artists who were wont to look down on the working man will be absolutely at his mercy and compelled to do his bidding."

Ed Wynn Strikes

Ed Wynn was playing in a musical play owned and controlled by the Shuberts about this time and receiving a salary of \$1,750 a week. He had a five-year contract with the Shuberts and when the Equity battle got going in earnest, and when in order to enforce their demands the actors adopted the tactics of manual workers and went out on strike, Ed Wynn threw down his make-up pot and walked out with his fellows. This aroused bitterness in all the 45 managers of Broadway who controlled the American theatre, and they took a solemn oath that they would never employ Ed Wynn again. And they didn't.

"Perfect Fool" knows what it is to pound pavements looking for work, all because of employer's black-list. One of the original Actors' Equity men, Ed Wynn never recedes.

Ed Wynn was out of work for 29 consecutive weeks. He sat hopelessly in the ante-rooms of casting offices and he got nothing but the fishy eye from office boys. The fellow who can make all America laugh today was not deemed good enough for employment when he wore the union label. One day a friend met Ed Wynn and said: "Ed, why don't you put on your own show?" Ed did. He called in composers, lyric writers, stage people. He wrote his own books, his own lyrics, his own music. He helped design the costumes used in the play, and acted as his own stage manager. He had a successful run of 58 weeks. "The Perfect Fool," also his own creation, beat this record by 29 weeks, and his later play, "The Grab Bag," beat "The Perfect Fool" by a week, running 88 consecutive weeks.

Now Ed Wynn stands at the top of his profession in the radio world. He is said to be drawing \$5,000 a week, and he is about to head a national broadcast chain, but he is the same Ed Wynn. He is still an actor in good standing in the Actors' Equity Association. He still gives away most of his large salary to friends and relatives. He still is a seri-

ous crusader for the advancement of his profession and the theatre. Ed Wynn has not receded.

He believes now that the destiny of the American theatre is wrapped up with state subsidies. He believes in a state theatre and believes that actors should be recognized by the government for their share in contributing to a nation's happiness and morale.

According to interviews that Wynn gave radio reporters in Washington lately, his new radio chain takes on an almost fantastic aspect of altruism. Wynn asserts it is his aim to benefit two great groups of people right now by his organization of the new broadcasting service. He wants to help the 27,000 jobless actors, and he wants to bring better entertainment to the small independent stations of the country. He already has 5,000 actors under contract and plans to give advertiseless entertainment, at times broadcasting whole musical comedies three hours long. He says that his Atlantic Seaboard chain would operate on a 16-hour schedule per day, and for the first month of operation he would bear the entire cost of production, wiring bills, salaries of entertainers, and all other hired help. He himself intends to appear on the air four hours per day over his own chain. Truly, the Perfect Fool has a deeply serious side.

NINE RULES TO KEEP FROM CATCHING COLD

Nine rules for avoiding colds have been published by the American Medical Association, as compiled by Mr. James J. King.

Colds in America probably cause, Mr. King asserts, a loss of more than a billion dollars a year; something which would arouse instant alarm if it happened in the stock market but which the country allows to go on year after year virtually unchecked. The first rule for avoiding this enormous loss, Mr. King states, is to "keep all the organs working normally," and it is to help do this that his other eight rules are devised. "Get plenty of sunshine and fresh air," is the second rule. The third is to "eat sufficient and proper food." The fourth is to dress properly but not in clothes that are too thick or heavy. The fifth rule is to keep the body clean, especially the hands, as this tends to avoid infection by germs. The sixth rule is to "eliminate the body poisons through bowels, kidneys and lungs."

The seventh, probably the least known of all to the average layman, is to get rid of any chronic germ infections of mouth, teeth, gums or throat. These frequently result, Mr. King states, in starting new colds. The eighth principle is that the special vaccines recently developed for preventing colds may be useful for people who are especially susceptible. The ninth rule is to consult a physician promptly and frequently in the early stages of a cold so that the infection may be kept as mild as possible.



The Most Honored "Fire-Chief" in America. Ed Wynn Holds Membership in Thousands of American Fire Departments.

When Dictatorship Came to Germany

THE German trade union movement has been repeatedly compared with that of America. It has gone consistently down the path of industrial democracy and has sought through reason, education, and research to compete with employers on the industrial field and to maintain a structural unity through wise and intelligent handling. It is an open secret that the trade union movement was the backbone of the republic now unhappily passed away. The trade unions brought Germany that semblance of order and growth which it had in the 15 years succeeding the war.

Hitlerism must be described as the dictatorship of capitalists. Though Hitler is making a high-sounding appeal to the German people on some policies stolen from the more advanced elements, it is plain he intends to destroy the trade union movement, if he can, and to set up in its place company unions which are wards of the dictatorship. He intends to institute a sales tax and to remove from the shoulders of the rich the heavy income taxes. Hitler has made an appeal to the unorganized workers, to the middle class, and to the rich, and has been shrewd enough to whip these into a working instrument capable of offsetting the trade union movement. It is a commentary upon the tactics of the communist groups in Germany that they have so conducted themselves as to make the dictatorship possible and have given moral, and at times actual, support to the Hitler movement in order to embarrass the trade unions.

Reaction Is in Saddle

Walter M. Citrine, who is chairman of the British Trade Union Congress and also of the International Federation of Trade Unions, sees in the Hitler victory a world wide threat to trade unionism. He says:

"Reaction has grown bolder and more audacious in its attacks upon the political and economic organizations of the working class. We are witnessing today the climax of the offensive against organized labour. It is almost impossible to doubt that a concerted plan has been pursued by the reactionary interests alarmed by the growth of labour's political and industrial power, to render abortive the parliamentary triumphs of democracy and to subjugate the democratic movements by placing them under the heel of dictatorship.

"It would be a profound mistake to regard the rise of Hitlerism in Germany as an isolated phenomenon. It is a part of the widespread reaction against parliamentarism, and of the reassertion of capitalist dominance in all spheres. It involves a denial of liberty of speech, the right of public assembly, and the freedom and independence of the workers' political and industrial organizations."

President Leipart of the German na-

Hitler's crude methods have shown the world that dictatorship is not an unmixed blessing. Hitler masks capitalistically-minded employers. Communists are blamed for Hitler's ascendancy.

tional trade union centre, has outlined his conception of trade union functions thus:

"The object of trade unions is to improve working conditions and to raise the social status of the working class. The very unsentimental and hard-headed nature of the trade unions, so widely known and so much commented on, is due to their making this object their measure for everything, their guide in selecting smaller, more immediate aims, their touchstone in determining the value of the methods and tactics to be used to further their struggles and of the institutions to be created by them within their own domain. This decisive feature in the nature of trade unions is the factor which determined their growth, their fostering of whatever promotes their purposes and their rejection or, in the course of their historical development, their excision of all that would hamper the attainment of their object. The supreme law for trade unions is, therefore, and has always been that their doors stand open to all whose social standing brings them within trade union ranks, without distinction of political opinion or of religious denomination; for the only guarantee that trade unions can attain their objects lies in the numbers and unanimity of purpose of their members."

This statement was made in January a year ago and may be looked upon as being definitive of German trade union policies.

Reaffirm Trade Union Goals

Shortly after the Hitler "coup," the *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, the organ of the German national trade union centre, reaffirmed its faith in industrial democracy. "The German trade unions, independent of parties and party groupings, will continue to fulfill the obligation laid on them by the confidence of their members, who are the militant core of the working class. Our works council conference of January 22, the results of the works councils' elections in the past weeks and the increasing figures of membership are evidence that the fund of confidence on which the power of trade unionism reposes remains intact and, in spite of the very hostile conditions which prevailed last year, was even strengthened. The conclusion of comprehensive collective agreements, such as those in the building trades and

the textile industry are proof that the trade unions can serve working class interests and welfare in the most difficult circumstances. They are left standing in these troublous days. They live in accordance with their own internal laws, fulfilling tasks corresponding to the goal they are aiming at. Supported by the continued confidence of the workers they will, as in the past demand improvement of working conditions, social justice and economic sanity. But the grave decision taken on March 5 has thrown them onto their own resources to an even greater extent than hitherto. What the German working class has lost in influence on social life through its losses in the political sphere, it must make good by strengthening the trade unions."

Hitler is sitting pretty now. The fatigued German people have turned to him in part in the hope that he may institute policies that will bring back a healthy business state. This will be impossible because Hitler is not a statesman—only a demagogue. It is believed he cannot stay in power indefinitely because the seeds of dissension have already been sown. In the first place, the old Royalist group would rather have a royal prince on the throne than Hitler. Second, the capitalists who look upon him as their tool do not wish to have their tool grow too powerful in their own hands. Third, it is not likely that the farmers and the middle class who turned to him in desperation will be put off too long with just talk. They want results.

Finally, there is a trade union movement that is closely knit, powerful, intelligent and resourceful. Although no doubt some of these elements will fall away under the stress of danger, it may be expected that Hitler will have a difficult job in crushing the trade unions in Germany.

Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire. —George Washington, On His Appointment as Commander-in-chief.

Chicago Sets Up New Type of Adult School

By H. W. MAHER, L. U. No. 134

REALIZING that education is one of the foundation structures of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical Maintenance Society, an organization which is dedicated to the skill of electrical men, is celebrating its fifth anniversary.

This educational group was founded to keep men who are already trained technicians from going stale on new applications and prospective applications of electricity. These men, who are applying themselves today in preparation for the future, know that their services represent a definite and vital factor in the electrical scheme of our nation. They are a part of one of America's greatest industries, an industry in which technological developments take place so rapidly that it is necessary for them constantly to be alert in their desire to fol-

Does away with textbooks, and makes rapid advance in electrical science by laboratory demonstrations and informal lectures. Inspection trips made. Classes tuned to apprentices and old-timers alike. Holzinger's light inventions praised.

lecture rooms of the society. The engineers explain the new application of electrical principles applied in the design of their product, and give a working demonstration of the equipment, which is followed by an open discussion.

by Thomas Wilfred, and is known by the trade name of "Clavilux."

The Bal Tabarin is a room 75 feet wide, 115 feet long and 50 feet high. Three of the vertical walls of the room have no sharp corners—they are built in the form of a horseshoe. The walls are painted white and provide 3,000 square feet of projection surface. Projecting out from the fourth wall of the room 25 feet above the floor, and extending 72 feet down the center of the room, is a double deck structure that houses the lighting equipment. This structure is 22 feet wide and 25 feet high. It has rectangular projection openings on three sides, and its general appearance resembles the understructure of a Zeppelin. An artistic touch is given to the structure by casting a reddish orange glow upon the bottom of it. This effect is



THIS MASSING OF THE MEMBERS OF MAINTENANCE SOCIETY INDICATES HOW MANY MEN ARE INVOLVED.

low closely in the forward steps which are being taken by the fascinating science of electricity.

A small group of men started this movement as an adventure with an adult educational idea. This idea has developed into something which is actually laying a foundation for a new kind of education that is not fastened to a textbook. The popularity of this informal method of education can be attributed, I think, to three things that are basic. The system of education is attractive, practical and effective. The men are not required to follow a set course of study. Instead the information they receive is directly related to the actual problems and present-day needs of members.

The Electrical Maintenance Society is fortunate in having among its friends some of the most capable electrical engineers in the country, and because of this friendship the members of this society are in a position to obtain accurate information on recent electrical developments.

Practical Exhibits Used

Oftentimes when a manufacturing company develops a new piece of electrical apparatus a design engineer and a field engineer invite the members of this educational society to view the new installation, or if the size of the equipment will permit it is brought to the

When you consider that the membership of the society ranges from the young fellow who is attending a technical school and not yet finished his apprenticeship, to the old-timers who have spent most of their lives in the electrical field, men who know it from the ground up, men who have watched it grow from its infancy, and who are today installing and operating modern electrical equipment, you get some conception of the value of this system of exchanging constructive ideas.

The technicians make suggestions which are based upon a background of practical experience regarding the possible improvement of the equipment. These discussions bring about a better understanding of the problems encountered by the men who build the equipment, and the men who install and operate it. When they meet upon the job this mutual understanding proves to be beneficial.

The men are interested in the new applications of the art of lighting, therefore they made an educational tour to the Bal Tabarin of the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. The Bal Tabarin is a night club which is famous for its beautiful and distinctive lighting effects.

Night Club Sights Unique

The electrical equipment which produces these effects is the only equipment of its kind in existence. It was invented

accomplished with concealed Neon tubing. There are fifteen projectors located on the lower deck and seven projectors on the upper deck. The total connected load on these projectors is 450,000 watts. The master control board is of the theatrical type pre-set selective. Its switchboard resembles the console of a huge organ and is located on the lower deck at a point of vantage.

Brother Carl Holzinger, who is a member of the Electrical Maintenance Society, was closely associated with the inventor of this equipment during the experimental and development stage. He has a reputation of being an accomplished light artist and is at the present time supervising the operation of the equipment.

Plays Light Organ

Seated before the console of this switchboard he plays his melodies of light upon the walls, blending together all of the rainbow hues of the spectrum into harmonies of color. We see slowly passing before our eyes a panorama of gorgeous lighting effects, a myriad of colorful designs composed of different tones of light and color fantastically changing, sometimes exhilarating, flashing blazing red, sometimes soothing, soft shadings of pink, amethyst and deepening purple on a background of gold, changing intensity, changing tempo.

(Continued on page 197)

Beer Returns, He Sighs for Olden Days

By BUDD L. McKILLIPPS

The return of legalized beer has its economic side. Employment increased. Business felt the tug of new life at its entrails. Estimates placed \$100,000,000 as the figure to be spent upon modernized machinery and equipment for breweries and retail places. The brewery workers' union showed tremendous vitality. A new spirit of contentment among crowds really showed itself. All these things are important, but for the moment Journalist McKillips pauses to paint an unforgettable picture of other times and other days.

IN another week the beer bill will become law. The flowing bowl, long an outlaw, is coming back as more or less of a national hero. And I don't expect to do a blessed thing to celebrate the event.

For 12 years I've damned prohibition up one side of the bar and down the other. I used to imagine that the occasion of its passing would be like another Armistice Day or something like that. But, for me, at least, it's going to be just another day. Just another instance of anticipation of victory being greater than realization.

The return of beer is the worst blow prohibitionists could receive. It is a much harder wallop than legalization of hard liquor would have been. The reason, of course, is that men always were happier drinking beer than they were when drinking whisky. And the fundamental reason for prohibition was to stifle happiness.

It seems a long, long time since legal beer flowed. So long that it is hard to recall the names of some of the Minneapolis saloons where the gang hung out, the bartenders who worked there, and some of the odd characters who frequented the places.

There was the bar next to the Metropolitan Theatre. Cool and inviting on hot summer afternoons. Warm and cozy when blizzards raged outside. Bob Cramer denouncing capitalism and punctuating his exhortations by pounding on the bar. Bruce Dickey telling of days in Persia, India and points east. Frank Clark and "Dad" Mapes in their never-ending argument over a whist game.

Perley McBride fondly imagining that the money passing over the bar would all be in the cash register at closing-up time. His bartender-brother, Percy, madly extending unlimited credit to any and all comers.

Tom Hamlin wearing a coat of shrieking pattern and formal cut. A. D. Smith shaking his cane and cursing the king of England and all "Anglomaniacs."

"Go-Lightly" Morrill, just back from another trip around the world, chattering like a magpie and passing out Brigham Young cigarettes brought from some country where the fires of youth

There was a glamour of cozy club-life about the old saloon, says labor journalist. Sketch of saloon hours fails to give workman's club bad name.

burn bright and quickly. Ed Kern with a poem dashed off on the linotype that afternoon.

Across the street was Harry Pence's place. George Mallon and Dick Nolan chatting pleasantly over huge scoops of dark, heady brew.

A few doors toward Third Street—Eddie Gardner's. And the never-to-be-forgotten days when some tough egg would start to take the place apart and make the disconcerting discovery that Gardner was an ex-pugilist who was still in training.

Similar startling experiences for beligerent gentlemen who wandered into a Cedar Avenue bar operated by a former champion wrestler whose name does not come to mind just now.

Joe Dechene's on Third Street South. Oscar Christianson weeping into his beer and wasting \$1.50 words on a weary bartender.

Mint juleps at Frank McCormick's on Fifth Street South. And Bob Cramer stopping the cabaret to make the entertainers produce their cards in the Actors' Union.

The heavy, imported beer at Pete Zahnen's and A. M. Smith's. Beer and egg for five cents next to the Gayety Theatre. Baked beans at the Merchants on Nicollet Avenue.

Frank Cory performing at Kinney's on Lowry and University N. E. The old National Hotel bar with faint strains of pipe organ music coming from the Dutch Room below.

Stearn's, on Sixth Street N., with its three-girl orchestra and its mixologist bartender who got near-apoplexy when a freshman drinker ordered a Tom & Jerry one scorching Fourth of July.

Open house at the breweries on Labor Day. Gluek's, Purity, Hennepin, Minneapolis. The hectic county option election and the night that Hennepin County's vote was tabulated and found to be wet by a drenching majority. The Bartender's Club on that occasion.

Brewery collectors making their rounds on Monday morning. And buying a drink for "the house." Everyone ordering "a bottle of Gluek's" one time when the Schlitz man was buying. Which was considered a great joke in those days.

The arguments for and against "beer

in brown bottles." The Englishman who came into Lally's, on Fifth Street S., ordered beer and ginger ale and mixed the two of them together, added sugar and then drank the mess with apparent enjoyment.

The Machinists' Club on Fifth Street S., which closed at 2 a. m. And the Printers' Club, on Marquette Avenue, which stayed open until three hours later. The Lamb's Club, on Hennepin Avenue, which never closed.

The big horseshoe bar on Washington Avenue N. Beautiful horses hitched to brewery trucks, waiting patiently while brawny drivers lowered barrels on sidewalk hoists.

Signs: "No Minors Allowed." "Union Bar." "Positively No Checks Cashed." "If Your Family Needs The Money We Don't."

Tooze Rogers' place, on Hennepin Avenue. Little Jakes, on Sixth Street S. Alexander's, on Fifth Street N. Ryberg's on Washington Avenue S. Zach's, on West Broadway. The Gruenwald, on Sixth Street S. The Kaiserhoff, on Nicollet Avenue. When the World War came it changed its name.

The weird interior of the Slavonian Grotto in the Bridge Square district. The Madrid Cafe—who remembers where it was? Mayor Wallace G. Nye declaring that he did not believe "In My Harem" was a "fit song" to be sung in cabarets. And how many people know that Nye's nephew is one of North Dakota's U. S. Senators?

Zumelweis, Golden Grain Belt, Kaiserbrau, Old Style Lager, "Eleven o'clock, gentlemen. Closing up. All out."

Memories.

[Published by arrangement with the author and the Minneapolis Labor Review.]

TECHNOCRAVING

By ALEXANDER KENDRICK

(Reprinted from Philadelphia Inquirer)
The life of a technocrat for mine,

With pockets full of amperes;
Twelve hours to sleep and three to dyne
And no political dampers;
Time to reflect with consummate zeal
And pray my robot gods to perge
My heathen self of sex appeal,
But leave my biological erg!

I'll do my two hours' work a day
And then embrace the muses;
Perhaps I'll paint like mad away
On my masterpiece, "Twin fuses,"
Or else my symphony indite
(Its scored for steam and factory tools),
Or mayhap a romantic play I'll write
About the queen's crown joules.

And then when kilowatts run low
And forehead burns and eyeball feverish
glitters,
My weary ohm-ward way I'll go.
In sleep to fight the techno-jitters.
Sent in by H. H. Litchfield,
L. U. No. 104.

Labor Department Plays Strong Role

IN good times the gainfully employed in the United States are placed at about 45,000,000 workers. These with their families compose the bulk of the population of the United States. Perhaps 8,000,000 of this number are women. It is rather strange therefore that the U. S. Department of Labor hitherto has been considered largely a secondary department of the federal government. Such departments as the Department of Commerce, representing business groups, and such departments as War and Navy representing the fighting arms of the nation, have played more prominent parts in the activities of federal administration than the Department of Labor. Indeed, the Labor Department has been described as the stepchild of administrations. It has never had the appropriations necessary for carrying on even the limited activities it was allowed to perform, and it was never allowed to expand into new activities. When it was found convenient to do so, federal administrations have made the statistics branch of the Labor Department a political football.

It may be that the depression, with its tremendous cost in unemployment and with the growing consciousness on the part of the American people that not bank deposits nor business indices nor stock flurries, but jobs for men who want them is the final test of any federal policy—may rank the Labor Department in importance commensurate with the size of its job of serving 45,000,000 workers and their families.

Due to the protest of the American

Federation of Labor, and its international unions, the emergency conservation camps became, not semi-military organization, but the ward of the Labor Department. Robert Fechner, a vice

Perkins as industrial commissioner of New York State, the New York Federation of Labor made notable gains. Nineteen important measures were passed and signed by President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York. These were:

Bill preventing the incorporation of counterfeit labor unions.

Bill guaranteeing payment of wages on all public work performed by contract;

Bill providing the method to assure payment of all wages by contractors doing highway work in this state;

Bill extending the protection of the labor law to all excavation work in connection with the construction or demolition of buildings;

Bill providing for 10-hour work-day on motor trucks and motor buses operating throughout the state;

Bill giving the State Industrial Board power to designate self-closing fire doors at entrance to elevators, or dumb-waiter hoistways;

Bill providing that no permit for construction or other improvements shall be issued by local officials unless the contractor or employer gives satisfactory proof that they have insured their employees with workmen's compensation insurance;

Bill providing additional compensation for injured workers who may regain some earning capacity;

Bill making all compensation claims and awards a lien without limit on the entire assets of an insurance carrier or employer;

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FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary of Labor.

president of the International Association of Machinists, became national director of these camps.

Miss Frances Perkins, the new Secretary of Labor, brings to her job long public experience, a trained mind, a keen social sense, and an aggressive statesmanship which are likely to be assets in this upward climb of this important federal department.

With the appointment of Edward F. McGrady Assistant Secretary of Labor, the Roosevelt administration has materially strengthened the Labor Department. Mr. McGrady brings large powers of labor statesmanship to the new job. He has had long experience on the practical fields of action. He has had a successful career as a labor official in many positions, and he has been a leader in shaping labor legislation at Washington for many years. Moreover, Mr. McGrady has tremendous personal popularity, not only in the ranks of the A. F. of L., but among members of Congress and the liberals who have sympathy with labor's aims and aspirations. He is a good speaker as well as an able strategist and tactician.

Under the administration of Miss



ROBERT FECHNER
Director of Civilian Conservation Corps and Reforestation Work.



EDWARD F. MCGRADY
Announced Assistant Secretary of Labor.

An Electrical Fair Opens in June

THE human brain is but a dancing mass of electrical atoms. The universe which it reflects is but the interacting flow of two streams of electrical energy. In this sense everything is only the propulsion and reaction of electrical power. In this sense the recording of modern progress by means of architecture, invention, light, shade and magic massing of buildings make up one huge electrical project. In this sense, Chicago's Century of Progress International Exposition which opens at 9 o'clock, June 1, is an electrical show, but it is an electrical show in another way, more obvious and more scintillating to all of man's senses.

The magic which will paint the towers and grottoes of the Exhibit City will be light, and the energy which will propel its 1,000,000 wheels will be electrical energy. Electrical workers are more than usually interested in this new World's Fair. They have had a large part in its creation and will have a large part in its maintenance. They will receive tremendous enlightenment and instruction from its advanced and experimental electrical exhibits.

Fair Opens Mysteriously

The fair will open by a magic more wonderful than any ever dreamed in the fabled romances of King Arthur. It will open miraculously at precisely 9 o'clock, June 1, by the invisible signaling of a star Arcturus to the Prairie City. In this romantic event a beam of light released from Arcturus 39 years and eight months prior to June 1 this year—namely at the opening of the first

Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition, though running entire gamut of modern progress, still is largely a colossal electrical show. Colorful magic of light and energy permeates every exhibit. Local electrical union plays important role.

World's Fair in 1893—will fall upon a photo-electric cell which, with its mysterious and invisible power, will touch machinery into action and swing open the doors of a science exhibit. This unique salutation from the stars is in itself a tribute to the electrical oneness of the universe. The unity which palpitates through the fair city is the unity that lighting gives. The board of architects have contrived a multi-colored cascade of water stretching around the shores of two lagoons—two miles in perimeter—which when blended and seen from the water of the opposite shore will make the whole look like an enchanted island city floating like a cloud on a bed of light. These phrases are almost the phrases of a publicity man for the fair, but they contrive to give a true image of the electrical miracle. The buildings will be gleaming spots in a sea of brilliance, making a perfect color composition wherever the eye rests. Under this whole picture wrought by the genii of light will shoot the powerful projectiles of searchlight rays.

The first World's Fair of 1893 gave to a drab and middle class America its first glance of real beauty. This beauty was a combination of architectural repose played over by the soft radiance of incandescent lights. Incandescent lighting will be quite a part of the color and wonder of the new World's Fair but in addition a new kind of light, which experts declare has a range quite unlimited, will be used. This new light is contrived by using rare gases in vacuum tubes through which a current of high voltage electricity is driven. The color radiating from each tube is determined by the element it contains: the red by neon in a red tube; the blue by krypton in a green shell; yellow by helium in a yellow shell; and green by krypton in a yellow shell. The magnitude of this new experimentation in tube lighting is indicated by a collection of figures. The Electrical Building alone will employ 7,500 feet of gaseous tubes. A waterfall of mysterious blue and green light, produced by a mile and a half of gaseous tubes, will make mysterious and awe-inspiring effects on the windowless walls of this Electrical Building. Seven banks of green and blue gaseous tubes rise 55 feet vertically at intervals along the walls. Spray and steam lighting from the pools at the bottom of the walls make the illusion of a colorful cascade quite perfect. Within the Electrical Building 1,250 feet of red colored tubing and 1,200 feet of gold colored tubing are used. Adjoining the electrical group of buildings the Hall of Social Science is lighted by 1,675 feet of tubing in silver and blue colors. A Hall of Science adjacent utilizes 4,760 feet, almost a full mile, of multi-colored gaseous tubing. The Agriculture Building utilizes 2,000 feet; the Chrysler Building 2,000 feet, etc. These mathematical notations indicate how true is the appellation, "An Electrical Fair."

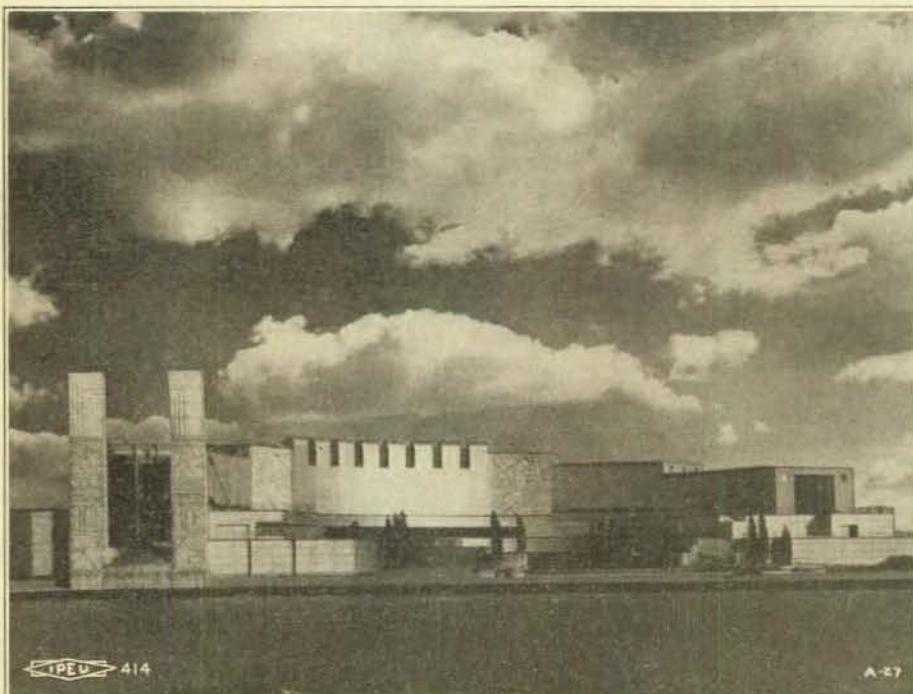
Electrical Group Described

Drawing now freely upon the guide books and the many releases of press agents, we are inducted more intimately into the wizardry of electricity as revealed by the electrical group.

The magic of electricity that has transformed the world's communication in the past hundred years, provided power for factories, light for homes, necessities and recreational features undreamed of a century ago will be unfolded to the millions of visitors to Chicago's 1933 World's Fair.

Dramatic exhibits of the amazing progress of the electrical industry will be shown in the Electrical Building and the Communications Building which rise on Northerly Island fringing a beautiful lagoon.

The Electrical Building and the Communications Hall are located across the lagoon from the Hall of Science on the



ELECTRICAL BUILDING

Courtesy Century of Progress

Houses Exhibits, Revealing Process of Generation, Distribution and Utilization of Electricity.

mainland. Joining the Communications Hall on the north is the Social Science Building, connected by a bridge with the Hall of Science. Raymond Hood, of New York, is the architect.

The Electrical Building is a three-quarter circular structure of modern design, surrounding a court and rising from a series of paved and colored terraces. Back of this court is the great hall 500 feet long and 70 feet high. Hanging gardens, paved terraces, ornamental pylons and impressionistic bas relief sculpturing decorate this unique building.

Two gigantic sculptured plaques flank each side of the upper walls. On the left is a heroic figure of a woman entitled "Light" flashing through space and symbolizing light as the beginning of all things. On the right is a companion figure of a man entitled "Energy" described as "The substance of all things."

Twin pylons rising 100 feet and covered with bas reliefs of the forces of electricity guard the water gate to the Electrical Building, which will provide a landing for visitors who come from the mainland by water. From the water gateway a monumental staircase leads up to the great hall.

Within the Electrical Building will be housed exhibits of electrical power, generation and distribution. Manufacturers of electrical equipment and supplies, producers of electrical devices of all kinds for the home, for the office, for the shop and factory will be exhibited.

A preliminary announcement of exhibit plans by one of the great electric companies listed a few of the modern miracles of electricity that will be on display, including:

The thyatron organ—size of a piano but combining the range, volume and musical quality of pipe organ and calliope.

The fever machine—wonder device for increasing temperatures at will in fighting disease;

Communication of sound, light beams.

The sodium lamp.

Scores of other marvels, some of which have never before left the research laboratory, will receive their premiere at the Fair.

Modern uses of electrical current will be portrayed in an exhibit by the electric central committee, representing 10 major public utility groups.

Eight main sections will be included in this exhibit, each representing some different use of electricity. These will be residential, commercial, industrial, science of seeing, electricity on the farm, school room, lamos lighting and spectacular display.

Every conceivable use for electricity will be shown. The exhibit will start with water running down a mountain side to power plants. From there on will be shown current at the high and low points, a complete wiring system and the means of furnishing light to a complete city and its suburbs.



HALL OF SCIENCE

Courtesy Century of Progress

The tower in the center of the picture is illuminated with Neon tubes in mysterious blue and rose colors, and contains in its top a set of carillon chimes. To the right of the tower extends a wall which forms the West extremity of the great court.

Various systems of lighting homes, school rooms, industrial plants, farms and stores will also be shown.

Included in this exhibit will be a complete farm yard, showing the many uses of electricity—from milking to stimulating plant growth—and six different styles of lighting and arranging big stores.

The Communications Hall, a great square shaped structure, embellished with modern sculpturing is connected to the Electrical Building on the north.

Electricity Given to Sculpture

Over the entrance of this building a bas relief design entitled "The Conquest of Time and Space" is placed. The central figure of this relief which stands 24 feet high is the figure of the Genius of Electrical Communication, rising from the dynamo, its outstretched arms encompassing the world of radio, telephone and telegraph. On the left is a symbolic figure of electrical science—on the right a figure of the Dark Ages veiled, rising from a stratum of prehistoric life form, the pyramids of Egypt and a temple of classic Greece and overshadowed by a towering skyscraper. This sculpture, as well as a number of others on the Electrical Building and elsewhere was designed by such notables as Lachaise, Leo Friedlander and Ulrich Ellerhusen, of New York; Alfonso Iannelli and John Storrs, of Chicago. The work is being done under the direction of Lee Lawrie, of New York, assisted by B. F. Hawkins, also of New York.

In the Communications Hall, the story of the telegraph and the telephone and of radio will be told by leading companies in these fields.

One of the most impressive features

of this building is the Communications Gardens, fronting on the Lake Michigan side of the Island. The gardens will give a modernistic impression of the immortal gardens of the Villa D'Este at Tivoli, near Rome. In the center, four gigantic pylons or "steel trees" rise like massed cypresses more than 100 feet in the air. In the base of these "trees" are pavilions in which will be exhibits dramatizing the history of wire communications. Shrubs, trees, grass, pavements, fountains and bits of sculpture will make the gardens a delightful rendezvous where people will meet and keep appointments when they visit the fair in 1933.

At the north end of the group is the Social Science Building, a rectangular structure 300 feet by 120 feet. On the first floor will be the exhibits in education, social work and child welfare. Opposite the main entrance a central exhibit—the American family—will set the keynote for the stories of education and social work. By means of groups on a revolving stage, the changes in family life during the last century will be depicted.

How completely the new World's Fair is an electrical project is indicated by some of the individual buildings and exhibits. The great amusement center of the fair is again to be called the Midway, and lies at the center of the Exposition grounds. Towering above this section the sky ride and observation towers have been contrived to give new thrills to thrill hunters. The sky ride is a giant aerial plaything which supports four cable tracks upon which eight rocket cars are propelled. These cars, about 33 feet long, made of glass and aluminum and double-decked, cre-

(Continued on page 224)

Milwaukee Presses Modernization Work

MILWAUKEE has been one of the most successful cities in the nation in combating the depression. Part of this victory is due to the fact that intelligent contractors have co-operated to educate Milwaukee house owners as to the value of modernization at this particular time. As part of this campaign the Building Congress of the city of Milwaukee has chosen an old duplex flat to be remodeled into a modern building, in conjunction with their yearly home show and members of Local Union No. 494 did the electrical work. The upper flat is being left as it was with its old installation and the lower flat is being rewired in the most modern way, to show the great difference between the old and the new. The lower flat had three circuits in its old wiring job and in the new, the circuits were increased to eight so that ample plugs and outlets can be used, without fear of an overload. Switches have been installed in all parts of the flat where pull chain sockets have been used, and receptacles have been installed wherever necessary, so that cord will no longer be used for extensions from one outlet to another. The old service entrance, cabinets, basement wiring, has been all replaced with the new methods of installation, making it a wiring job which anyone can be proud of.

Local Union No. 494 chose Walter Meritz and Joseph Falkiewicz to perform the electrical work. Milwaukee papers described the project as follows:

"Untangling the antiquated electrical wiring in the old duplex flat at 2100 North Newhall Street, which is being remodeled by the Building Congress as a home improvement project for the 1933 home show, is one of the interesting aspects of the modernizing job.

"The upper flat is being left 'as is' but the lower flat is being made as bright and new as a brand new home. The old electrical fixtures of the upper flat will be left untouched, but downstairs the latest and most efficient fixtures will be installed to show the great progress made in electrical service.

"Wiring Is Improved

"Like old homes, the duplex was wired for electricity long after it was built. The original installation had a smaller size of wire than is used today. The old wiring had to carry only a small amount of current to light the few small lamp bulbs, but a modern installation has to carry current for not only lights but for such things as electric iron, electric refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, toaster, and the other household electrical appliances that are so necessary for health and comfort.

Contractors co-operate to show what intelligent remodeling can do, and the proof is seen in contrast with the old. Electrical Workers do difficult wiring job.

"Many changes have also been made in the electrical code and wiring must now be run in either flexible or rigid conduit instead of openly through the walls in the old 'knob and tube' style.



They Lead in Modernization Work.
Walter Meritz Joseph Falkiewicz
Milwaukee Members.

"Provide More Conveniences

"The wiring system is being rearranged to a more convenient plan to provide more outlets for electrical appliances, so they can be used where they are wanted and without the annoyance of stretching a cord from ceiling fixture or across the room from one single, unhandy outlet. The new wiring also provides for lights and switches and base plug outlets at the most convenient and useful places.

"People visiting this house will be quick to realize how simple it is to rewire a home," said C. J. Staff, of the Staff Electric Company, who supervised the electrical remodeling. "Such work is inexpensive, in view of the present unusually low prices."

"Trades Help Project

"Various trade associations in the Building Congress have donated labor and materials in remodeling the house which will be open for inspection until April 1. Although the work is still in progress many interested home owners have visited the duplex to watch the

work and get ideas for remodeling projects they have in mind. When the work is completed and the contrast between the old upper flat and the modernized lower flat is most pronounced, it is expected that thousands will visit the residence. The house is open for inspection.

(Continued on page 224)

Swapping Bread for Shoes

The baker can swap bread for shoes—if he has the bread, and if he can find someone who has shoes and who wants to exchange them for bread.

All over the United States in this period of economic dislocation, groups of unemployed, their usual possibilities for turning their services into money being gone, are forming barter exchanges to turn the things they have—labor or commodities—into the things they need, without the use of the money medium. Surpluses of many kinds of food crops on the farms has made it possible in many localities to barter labor for farm produce. The foodstuffs then could be distributed among the group, and those not needed for immediate use could be canned by the women folks for the use of the group. Out of such simple beginnings have arisen exchanges that undertake not only to barter labor for products but serve as employment agencies and housing bureaus and even operate their own industries and issue their own money as a generally recognized medium of exchange.

So many thousands have turned to organization in co-operative groups of this sort that the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has taken official notice of the movement and is beginning a survey of it which will be published in the Monthly Labor Review. The first report covers such widely spotted localities as Salt Lake City, Denver, Cheyenne, Wyo., the Midwest Exchange in Ohio, the Co-operative Production Units of Dayton, Ohio, one group in New York City, another in Nyack, N. Y., and two in Pennsylvania.

Last October the Natural Development Association of Salt Lake City (started a year before by a farmer who had several loads of potatoes which he swapped for various goods and services) did \$72,000 in business for the month, all of which was translated into necessities for its members. This group issues scrip money which entitles the holder to the exact value in any goods or services the association offers; it operates a vegetable and meat market; a barber and beauty shop; a shoe shining stand; a shoe repair section; a general store including in its wares articles made by some of the women members as well as lines of manufactured cloth-

(Continued on page 219)

A Correction

Last January 12, all local unions were notified of the recommendation of the International Executive Council to postpone the International convention due this year. A clear statement of our financial condition and the reasons why the council felt the convention should be postponed, were sent each local. This statement also appeared in the January issue of our monthly JOURNAL.

In accord with the Constitution, each local union was furnished official referendum ballots. These read:

Shall the following amendment to the Constitution, submitted by the International Executive Council, be adopted:

Amend Article II, Section 1, by adding the following temporary paragraph thereto:

"However, because of the business depression and the poor financial condition of the local unions, and the I. O., the convention due in September, 1933, shall be postponed for 2 years."

Those favoring this amendment shall place a cross after the word _____	YES	
Those opposed to the amendment shall place a cross after the word _____	NO	

In accord with the provisions of the Constitution, the record of votes cast for or against the proposal were tabulated, March 15. This tabulation appeared in the April issue of our monthly Journal. It showed that 33,885 members voted in favor of the amendment to the Constitution—which was the recommendation of the executive council to postpone the convention. And 4,108 members voted against this being done.

This meant the membership by an overwhelming majority—or 8 to 1—voted to amend Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution and in doing this voted to postpone the convention for two years. There has been no misunderstanding and there can be no misunderstanding about this.

But in the April issue of our monthly JOURNAL, an editorial entitled "A Tribute to our Membership," appeared on page 165. However, through an error, the figures were reversed and indicated the members voted to hold a convention rather than to postpone it. Beginning on the 7th line, it reads:

"The membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted 33,885 to hold, and 4,108 not to hold the regular convention this year."

The figures should be reversed. Then this would read:

"The membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted 4,108 to hold, and 33,885 not to hold the regular convention this year."

This statement is printed to correct this error and to remove any false impressions created by it. We are deeply sorry this mistake happened.

But we are sure our members will realize we are not infallible human beings. Such errors seem to occur now and then in spite of the pains we are taking.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXII.

Washington, D. C., May, 1933

No. 5

State Capitalism— U. S. Brand

History is being made rapidly these days. Political currents eddy dizzily, and often obscure trends. In the fourth year of unemployment the great western republic has embarked upon an era of state capitalism. Now there is nothing new and startling about this change. It does not represent a revolution. State capitalism is an effort of government to take over the machinery of private capitalism in the interest of private capitalists. Save for the transfer of the seat of power from Wall Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, there is no other important change. The change was made necessary by the complete ineptitude and moral disintegration of the Wall Street bankers, and by the grave, almost disastrous, business conditions in the nation.

Though not revolutionary, state capitalism does represent a marked break with the past. So great has been the individualistic spirit of America, and so anarchistic have been business men, that hitherto government—the state—has played small part in the lives of citizens. The slogan of 10 years ago "less government in business, and more business in government," and Mr. Hoover's unending stress upon individualism illustrate this fact. Now this is to be changed—is changed. Government—the state—is destined to play a large part in labor, business, finance, and even in private lives. We are to be less individualistic, less local, and more nationalistic; and this means quite a wrench to all our thinking, and all our habits, and ways. It is this change that some unthinking men mistake for a revolution. But a revolution is a turn full-circle, and this change represents only about one-quarter turn.

Union Labor's Historic Stand

Union labor has been among the first to recognize this change from individualistic, anarchistic capitalism to state capitalism. It has been not altogether comfortable inasmuch as experience has taught labor that the state can be as tyrannical as anti-social employers. Yet labor is prepared to take its place in the changed order.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, comments:

"This (new) governmental policy may be classified as socialistic and as transgressing the principles of our capitalistic form of government.

"Be that as it may, the facts are that the events which have transpired would not have occurred if capitalism had stood the strain placed upon it in a national emergency.

"Labor will not longer be satisfied with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. It must be accorded economic justice and must be permitted to share equitably in the earnings of industry."

This statement is notable. It indicates that union labor is prepared to help shape the changed order.

What Labor Can Do

One has only to recall the 55 federal injunctions thrown at labor leaders by the notorious Harry Daugherty, then Attorney General, in 1922, to measure the extent of labor's distrust of government. But Daugherty is gone, and with him for the time that odious practice of enjoining labor leaders. The point is, we have state capitalism today because we can not help it. President Green has rightly analyzed the causes. Public confidence has been completely forfeited by our erstwhile rulers, the Wall Street gamblers. Only government can regain and hold that confidence. A gain in democratic control is evident inasmuch as the constitutional authorities are now the actual governors of the land. And President Roosevelt has manifested none but the most scrupulous regard for constitutional procedure.

State capitalism is likely to continue for years, that is, if capitalism continues to endure, and so labor and other groups must adjust themselves to the new regime.

Labor has a natural fear that government will usurp certain fundamental and essential functions of the union itself, in particular, the right of collective bargaining, and the right to struggle for a higher and higher standard of living. We doubt that government, under state capitalism, can ever supersede unions in these necessary functions. The administration of the prevailing rate of wage law, for example, was absolutely dependent upon the unions. Administration of social laws is bound to be. Unless state capitalism drifts into the next step to the right—fascism—free trade unions need not fear that they will not be more hospitably received under state capitalism than ever.

Why, No Revolution?

There has been no revolution because there has been no transfer of power from one class to another. There is likely to be no revolution because no new class is ready to assume power. Another reason is the tremendous personal popularity of President Roosevelt, and the widespread confidence that he is doing his fullest best to pull the nation out of the depths. A still more important reason is that nations are slow to transfer power. People are long suffering. They are adaptable, and they want to try everything first before they go in for violence. Everything has not yet been tried, and unless the production system breaks down completely, we may look to see what? More strikes, more riots, more violence, but no revolution.

The real danger is, of course, of fascism. The most disgruntled group in the nation just now are Wall Street gamblers, whimpering bankers, certain industrial captains, and their hangers-on. They don't like an independent President. They have already attacked him in the Senate through their creatures. They are already setting up the cry of "Wolf, wolf!" and one paper, speaking for them, the supposedly liberal Baltimore Sun, regards Roosevelt as a dangerous radical of left tendencies,—which is about like calling Tom Jefferson a foe of the American Republic.

But Roosevelt can not do what they want. He is too honorable and idealistic, and he has too much sense. He knows that Wall Street can't revive trade, and revival must come soon.

What Is Inflation? Inflation is a system of multiplying dollars. To multiply them is—strange to say—to divide them. The idea is to take dollars now worth \$2.44½ and cut them in half. Then, the hope is, that because there are twice as many dollars worth \$1.22¼ as before, that the unemployed, the poor, the disadvantaged, will find cash moving their way, and, that dying business will revive, as the poor begin to spend, and prices rise.

The fact is that everyone who has a dollar before inflation is hurt by inflation, that is, immediately afterwards. His dollar is worth less. But he benefits as business picks up—supposedly, by getting more dollars. Workers who have jobs are hurt, especially as they have taken deep wage cuts based upon the pre-inflation dollar. Bankers, investors, bondholders are hurt because they have dollars competing with the dollars they are now hoarding. They dislike inflation more than any other section of society, and they oppose it bitterly.

Inflation must be controlled, for if it gets out of hand it becomes nothing but an exercise in printing worthless paper. It should be backed by a huge program of public works, which will keep the dollar value from shooting up like a sky-rocket, and as quickly spending itself.

Labor has but one course. It must halt every pending wage cut, and must rapidly press for wage increases.

It should be seen that there are only two courses—except revolutionary ones—open to the president: (1) deflation to the zero line, driving everyone into bankruptcy except the biggest bankers; (2) inflation, mild, it is to be hoped, with reviving business.

Unchanging Bourbons The National Manufacturers' Association has had its lobbyists in Washington waiting that moment when they can pierce the President's armor. Quite publicly they have asserted that much of the present legislation is unconstitutional, and they give forth hints that they expect to test it at the proper hour before the U. S. Supreme Court.

All of this is important only as a symptom of the age-old fact that bourbons never change. New conditions, new times

mean nothing to them. They have but one line of action: the old, individualistic, anarchistic one.

Bankers are no different. They still shiver. They still oppose reform of banking conditions that smell to high Heaven. They remain the same.

Utility heads remain the same. They change the name of their association, but keep the old practices. They fight revision of utility rates downward. They cut wages. They resist organization.

One of the hopeful facts about President Roosevelt is that he is an independent mind, uncontrolled by special interests, honestly trying to solve by experimentation the awful problems of the moment. If he keeps the independent mind nothing can break him—not even mistakes—and no citizen need be afraid that America will go under.

Returns Not Mentioned The impression has been created that the rich have been unduly set upon by this depression, by tax collectors, and by misfortune in general, and left bruised, beaten, and unfriended in the lonely highways of high finance.

This picture, of course, fits into the moment when popular pressure for public works, tax-exempt securities, higher income taxes, new federal bond issues, and even a capital levy, make all men with an income above \$5,000 shiver in their patent leather pumps.

Now the return to the rich is, in the terms, usually, of rent, dividends and interest. Dividends have been curtailed but by no means as much as business men would have us believe. Rents have not been deflated proportionately at all. But the most interesting item for the moment is interest. Those who live on interest, seem to be doing very well, thank you.

Year	Interest Taken
1929	\$4,110,600,000
1930	4,374,500,000
1931	4,554,800,000
1932	4,552,000,000

These estimates are by the Standard Statistics Company.

We have predicted before, and we reiterate, that when the smoke has cleared away, we shall find a new type of rich man, the depression millionaire.

Rebuffed by the federal government, sales tax advocates have been successful in a few states. In Illinois a 3 per cent tax on sales was loaded onto choking trade. Louis Gilles, general chairman, Belt Railroad, Chicago, writes: "This tax is one of the most unjust ever put into effect. For one thing, it is far from being only 3 per cent; in many instances, it is as much as 10 per cent. The dealer charges one cent for a purchase of 11 cents up to 33 cents, where the tax is straight 3 per cent as the law provides."



WOMAN'S WORK



A SALES CAMPAIGN FOR UNIONISM

INCREASED purchasing power, it is maintained by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is the key to economic recovery. This belief she voiced in hearings on the Black bill, and declared that reduction in the length of the work week would spread employment, while a minimum wage in industries where earnings had fallen below "a fair value for services rendered" would bring increased purchasing power.

But a minimum wage, desirable though this be, should not be allowed to become a maximum wage. Organized labor must be ready, alert, militant, to start wages on their upward climb. First we must have the most stubborn resistance to any further wage cuts. Then we must have the zeal, the courage, the united organization to press on for wage increases, because increases we must have, to make up for the drop in pay in the last three disastrous years; and finally, if the value of the dollar drops we must have more dollars.

Everyone who has studied modern economics knows that to absorb the products of myriad machine processes, we must have a constantly improving standard of living. The people who are living in shacks must be able to move into modern houses; people in rags must be able to buy good clothes; those who walk must ride; those who drudge must be given leisure. No matter how it hurts our heads of corporations to see workers in automobiles, in nice homes with modern conveniences, enjoying the comforts of life, their own sales managers will tell them that workers must be able to buy these things if prosperity is ever going to come out of that corner. And who is going to make it possible for millions of poor, bankrupt workers, who have lost everything they ever had, to buy anything more than the barest necessities, even if it is possible to give them jobs, if prices rise and wages stand still?

There is only one agency that is really effective in raising wage rates and that is organization. The more free and the more widespread this is, the more effective it can be.

To the old-time unionist, organization was like a religion. With religious fervor he preached his faith and made his converts. Now people are interested in material things to a very great extent. Organization has to be presented with its dollars and cents advantages, as good business not only for the worker but for the merchant, the manufacturer, everyone who has something to sell.

Unionism must grow, in numbers and in power. This is the most vital necessity to every wage earner, and to his family and dependents. We know this and yet it is not always uppermost in our minds. Purely personal interests, seemingly personal advantages, delude us.

If you read newspapers and magazines you know that there is almost a universal prejudice against unionism in the commercial press. This is not merely a prejudice, it is a policy with the owners of the big newspapers, the publishers of the big magazines, always to put organized labor in a bad light, to make it appear ridiculous, or worse. The joke about the plumber forgetting his tools is an example. The building trades, because of their high hourly rates, have suffered from a deliberate campaign of abuse, criticism and ridicule.

Why shouldn't we, who benefit from organization, take the initiative for a campaign of education for people whose ideas of unions are contaminated by the commercial press? Our future standard of living is at stake and so, though they do not realize it, is the standard of living of all who live on their earnings. In our daily contacts we can find the opportunity to explain to people what unions stand for and the good they do.

The union label has gone into society with Mrs. Roosevelt, who insists on buying her own clothes at union shops; and with this example we surely should renew our efforts to buy only union labelled merchandise. Every time we

buy union made goods it spreads organization.

There is a big organizing drive coming, this is certain, if the President's new measures for breaking the depression are successful. We must be ready for that drive and we can begin now to clear the way for it.

Mrs. Roosevelt, recently, in discussing the Women's Trade Union League campaign for better conditions in the women's apparel trades, said something that has a general significance for labor women:

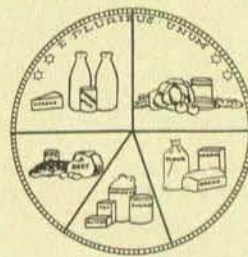
"Any movement of this kind to be successful, must have the backing of the mass of women. Therefore, the problem is how are you going to get at the mass of women to awaken in them the interest necessary to bring about success. I do not question the interest of the intelligent employer in good conditions for labor, but I do question in this particular proposition the fact that the average woman is not really interested.

"I think that you could get better organization, which seems to be the thing that is needed, both in the laboring groups and in the employers' groups, because you have got to have organization on both sides to keep up the standards. You cannot, if you have a lot of people that are outside any kind of an organization, possibly keep up standards unless your public has a better conscience than your public, as a rule, has today. I think it has got to be a combination of better organization amongst the employers and better organization among the workers in order to keep up standards that are good.

"It is a question of self-interest and that is the real hope I think today in arousing the public, because the public is suffering from the depression and for the first time, perhaps, is really willing to think on economic subjects—and, therefore, I think we have got a psychological time to arouse the public, such as we have never had before. I think if I were going after a practical program I would start out on the best publicity and advertising that could be gotten on the reason why it would benefit the public to see that their working people work under good conditions and then I would get every single women's organization interested from the humanitarian point of view and I would ram in all the economics I could. Every organization today knows the effect that working conditions are having on the community and families as a whole."

WHEN FOOD MONEY IS LIMITED

Divide Your Dollar Like This



A FAMILY WITH CHILDREN

25 cts.	Milk and Cheese
25-20 cts.	Vegetables and Fruits
15-20 cts.	Breads and Cereals
20-15 cts.	Fats and Sweets
15-20 cts.	Meat, Fish, and Eggs

Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

NEW WAGE LABEL FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

Some months ago this Journal carried an article written from an interview with Mrs. Clara Beyer, of the Children's Bureau, telling of the horrifying increase in child labor during the depression. Mrs. Beyer remarked that most of the cheap silk dresses on the market today are the product of child labor at desperately low wages. Our auxiliary members have written in discussing this article and saying that such conditions should be rectified.

Not only workers and consumers but even the manufacturers who prefer to produce their goods under decent conditions are uniting in a drive against the sweatshop. From the manufacturer's point of view the main difficulty is that the public cannot tell which garments have been produced under good conditions and which under poor ones. He has to compete with the sweatshop or be driven out of business, and this is resulting in a continual lowering of wages and standards.

Under the sponsorship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, herself an ardent advocate of the union label, a meeting was called by the Women's Trade Union League in New York City April 21 to discuss this situation.

Manufacturers of garments as well as the spokesmen for the women workers agreed to form a committee, to devise a label which would inform the public that the garments so tagged had been produced under certain fixed labor conditions and that a fair wage had been paid the workers who made them.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, who was chairman of the label division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, said that he believed that consumers had the power to force merchants to handle only garments bearing such a label.

Money Buys Fair Conditions

At present, unless a garment actually carries the union label, and few women's garments are so labeled, or unless it is a trade-marked article made by a company which the consumer knows is fair to labor, she has no way of telling whether the money she spends goes into the pockets of a sweatshop employer, bent on tearing down conditions, or to a decent employer who pays a living wage. It is true that the more expensive dresses which are well styled and finished with careful attention to detail, usually are the product of well-paid labor because highly skilled operators are necessary; but those of us who cannot buy expensive clothes would like to be able to choose those made under good working and wage standards.

A united effort will be necessary to put over the new label. Publicity, both written and by word of mouth, is most important. Labor women, going into the stores in every community and demanding of their local merchants that they stock only the labeled garments, will be the spearpoint of the drive.

Mrs. Roosevelt urged that women

writers and advertising experts formulate a publicity campaign to stress the humanitarian side of the movement.

When you think of all the space in magazines and papers that is given to launching a new women's fashion, it would surely seem that some of them would have time and space to get behind a drive for living wages for the garment makers.

We want to make a suggestion, too, which may be of some value to the committee. Why not have a section of the committee devote itself to fashion pictures of the labeled garments? A series of such pictures, showing attractive dresses, coats and other women's wear, with information about the label drive, the name of the manufacturer, so that local stores could be induced to order from him, the approximate price of the garment, and other details appended. There are hundreds of labor newspapers and magazines that would be glad to publish such pictures and would pay a small charge to cover the cost of making the photographs. Many of the national women's magazines which are interested in social reforms and sanitary manufacturing conditions, would feature the pictures. When the drive really gets a start we'll have department stores advertising that all their women's dresses bear the label that indicates decent wages. Wages must be pushed out of the mud and the public, particularly wage earners, must put their shoulders to the wheel.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Here we are again, anxious to tell you about the lovely birthday party the auxiliary gave Mrs. Jerome Foster, past president, at the home of Mrs. J. E. Boone. It was a huge success and attended by a large membership.

Our last regular meeting gave us new hope and strengthened our courage, as Mrs. Ralph Henderson, a valuable member who had been absent for a long, long time, returned, also others were reported coming back soon, along with several new members. However a feeling of sadness spread over the entire auxiliary as it was reported that Mrs. Stroud, our first vice president, was still too ill to attend. It will be remembered that her husband, who so willingly favored us with his electrical quartet whenever we called upon him, is at home recuperating from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by a negro several weeks ago. Mrs. Stroud and her entire family have been of particular assistance to the auxiliary, having served in every capacity to upbuild and maintain its existence. We sincerely hope she will soon be with us again.

Mrs. Scott, second vice president, had been called away to the bedside of her mother-in-law in Arkansas, who was fatally injured.

Mrs. Carver's husband remains in the hospital but her son, Lee, is able to be up again. The families of these loyal members have our sympathy in their time of trouble.

The child labor amendment and the "new deal" promised us will be the subjects discussed at our next meeting.

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON,
623 Terrace Ave., N. E.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

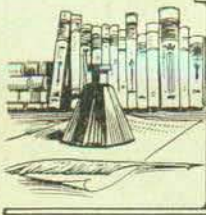
TAMALE PIE

2 cups corn meal
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups cold water
4 cups boiling water
1 ounce suet

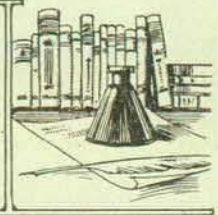
1 onion, chopped
1 pound ground beef
1 cup canned tomatoes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

Mix the corn meal, salt and cold water, until smooth, add the boiling water, stirring constantly then cook over hot water for 1 hour. Try out the suet and cook the onion in the fat for a few minutes, add the beef and the tomato and simmer until the red color disappears from the meat. Season with salt and pepper. Place a layer of the mush in a greased baking dish, add the meat mixture and cover with the rest of the mush. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) about 30 minutes or until the mush is lightly browned. Serve from the dish.

Yield, five generous servings.



CORRESPONDENCE



GENERAL RADIO NEWS

By BILL KELLER

The following are officers of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, of which H. P. Koenig is business manager: William Ludgate, chairman; D. Fowler, vice chairman; K. A. Cronk, secretary; Bill Keller, press secretary. All of these officers, with the exception of the press secretary, are elective. The press secretary is nominated by the chairman. There is no compensation for these officers, who devote their time and plenty of it to fulfilling their duties. But each is a fighter and real union man and devotes all the time needed, whenever needed, to furthering the aims of their Brother members.

Your writer is digging into the records of these worthy Brothers and expects, with their co-operation to give you an interesting story of some real union men.

We miss Brother Grade, of L. U. No. 3, this month. But we will have to excuse him, as our organizer, Brother McLean, says that he has been plenty busy, adding new members in the New York territory and will have a very interesting story for us by the time next month's copy goes to press.

If you happen to meet a short, stout, smiling young fellow around East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, or some other Illinois city, and hear some loud speakers blaring loudly, you will know that it is Brother Gilligan, who has been connected with L. U. No. 309, of East St. Louis, since 1917.

Around the public address systems at the football games of the local colleges, their proms and fraternity gatherings, we are sure to find Brother James Volk, chief engineer of the Scientific Radio and Television Company. His experience includes service as technician in charge of one of Germany's largest radio stations.

Nick Zaer, engineer in charge of St. Louis' 50-kw. transmitter, and Jack Kurilla, of the labor station in Chicago, are old buddies, having sailed together as radio operators aboard ships a long time ago. By the way, Jack Kurilla should soon have some interesting news for us from Chicago and ought to be able to give us the low-down on the Chicago World's Fair.

No doubt more old friends will turn up as this movement to organize the radio men spreads from town to town and state to state.

If any of the local unions have news of a radio station in their locality that was or is being installed by union electricians or being operated by radio men who carry cards, let's hear from you. Would especially like to hear from Cleveland.

The Radio Division of Local Union No. 1 wants to mention that at any time you can call on H. P. Koenig, business manager, or his assistants, Vernon Fish and Fred Wamhoff, for information concerning the radio men, they will be more than glad to give you all they possibly can.

More About the Public Address Game

One cannot dwell too much on the point of all business managers and members of

NOTICE

Members and local unions are herewith advised that Brother E. C. Reed, financial secretary of Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, Calif., has notified us that Receipt No. 562271 has been lost; therefore should not be recognized by anyone.

Should the receipt appear in your locality, please pick it up and return it to Brother Reed.

the I. B. E. W. going after the public address or amplifier game. There are more of these systems being put into use every day. Even carnivals and the circuses are beginning to use them. These systems should be, when a permanent job, installed by the regular electricians of your local union and then the operating turned over to the radio division. All temporary jobs are installed and operated by the radio men. There is quite a volume of this business throughout the country and if the members of the I. B. E. W. don't go after it and get it, some other organization will. It belongs to the I. B. E. W. and gives its members lots of work that it needs, so do you all see why the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1 is stressing this point so much?

The following firms are union contractors who do public address work and use radio men to do their work. They are equipped to handle any sort of work in the amplifier game and no job is too small or large. In addition they go anywhere. They are listed on the folder issued by L. U. No. 1, showing union firms of the electrical world in their territory: The Scientific Radio and Television Company, 3800 N. Grand St., St. Louis, Mo.; The Billigon Electric Company, 1328 St. Clair, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mueller-O'Neil Company, 2913 Harper, St. Louis, Mo.; Hendrie Radio Company, 3827 Vest, St. Louis, Mo.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

St. Louis, always a dripping wet town, seemed like its old self again that night beer became a legal product once more. Did any of you hear the broadcast welcoming back beer, especially the portion of the nation-wide broadcast originating in St. Louis at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery? Well, our men were well represented in this program, handling all the controls and equipment. Your writer also had an assignment at St. Louis's other brewery, now operating, and words cannot explain the enthusiasm shown by the crowds gathered around these two breweries and the pep and good cheer of the brewery employees who took their familiar blue aprons down, dusted them off and once more, after years of idleness, went back to work to that familiar tune of kegs, bottles and cases. You should have seen the cheerful looks on

the faces of these men, who despite years of prohibition of beer, had kept their unions together. St. Louis, whose largest industrial plants were the breweries, is really a union town. All brewery employees carry cards in one local or the other. Two of these plants are operating night and day at this time and the others are already working to begin delivery of their products. And still it was plenty tough the first two weeks to walk in and get a cold stein or bottle. The stores, restaurants, etc., were prepared but the breweries couldn't keep up with the public.

Going back to that first night, we recall that for hours before midnight the two plants operating had lines of men and women blocks long before their offices waiting to show their permits and place their orders for their supply. Trucks from neighboring states and towns as well as hundreds of local cars and trucks of all descriptions were lined up for blocks all around, and try at the zero hour to get within half a dozen blocks of one of these breweries! It just couldn't be done! About one of the largest crowds gathered for some time started gathering several hours before midnight and when at last it was midnight you couldn't even hear yourself for all the noise and cheering that broke loose, especially when the doors were opened and that first truck load of beer was on its way. And that was only a few seconds after the beverage became legal, because trucks were jammed into every available space and loaded ready to leave for their destinations.

Ask some of the radio men about the cheering and noise from the crowds around the brewery. Listen to this: A microphone had been installed to pick up the chimes of the Busch Brewery clock, but the clock that almost every one who has been to St. Louis has heard or seen, didn't have a chance at all when that crowd broke loose. And what a disappointment to the radio men who had made all these preparations.

BILL KELLER.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, I was hoping that I could have good news in regards to the employment question in my May issue, but things are just about the same. We had figured we would have some of the Brothers going to work on alterations in the restaurants and grocery stores and package stores that have gotten licenses to sell the new beer, but with over 45 stores being rented to sell the new beer we have not been able to get five days work out of them. As for the businesses that have promised to do so much work on alterations and new buildings and to spend so much money, so far there are no signs of any of our members going to work as yet, and we are still living in hopes of something breaking real soon.

And the most serious question of the local today is to take care of the members who are not working and not able to pay their dues in months, and it is real hard for locals only having a few Brothers paying dues and the officers trying to figure

out ways to cover expenses. I really think that there could be some way the I. O. could allow each local so many Brothers to be carried without paying the money due the I. O., for we have quite a few of our Brothers who have taken out withdrawal cards until things are a little better and to cut down the expense of the local, are finding it hard to pay the \$2 each month to the I. O. It surely would be hard on some of the Brothers having 15 and 20 years' good standing to have to lose their cards. I really hope that something will be done in the near future to take care of the Brothers and the locals that cannot keep up the payments to the I. O.

It really means that the members who are dropped for non-payment of dues will only be too willing to start out with their little basket, and if they only make \$5 to \$6 a day they will be better off than loafing, and no one knows any better than the business manager, for our business manager has a hard time keeping the Brothers in line from going out and working for themselves.

I hope to be able to see in the May JOURNAL a way to help out the situation.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Once again we will try to get a few lines into our valuable JOURNAL. I was very much disappointed at not being able to gather all the data for my article that I had hoped to get for the May issue. I am relying on the help of the worthy Brothers and I expected to get it all assembled before this, but so far the powers that be have not adopted anything for sure, so they don't like to put out too much information for fear it may interfere with their future plans, and at this writing I can't tell exactly when I can get it, but rest assured that at the earliest possible moment there will be an article on the subject, the line to Boulder Dam.

A few lines now regarding Local No. 18. At our last meeting, April 13, we had a good attendance. Several questions that meant very much to our organization came up and were discussed pro and con. We have a municipal election coming up and of course, we are quite interested. There is a mayor and 15 councilmen to elect and naturally we want to see that the ones who promise to go along with us get our support. This is the one election that means so much to the members of our local. We have not suffered so much as they have in other localities, due to having a good organization and a majority of the city council are favorable to us, and a water and power commission that is at present 100 per cent.

Some of the worthy Brothers don't think politics pay, but the members of Local No. 18 are getting dividends on the politics we have played. Well, now that beer and light wines are with us again, I suppose most everyone is happy. It didn't affect me any as the doctor I do my business with gave me strict orders to lay off at least for a couple of years before I partake of any intoxicants. This three point-two isn't supposed to do anyone any harm though. Then what? Well, we haven't had a shake (earthquake) for over a week now. Old mother earth is settled back to rest another 100 years (maybe) before we get another one. We natives hope so at least.

J. E. HORNE.

* The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes, but in liking what one has to do.—James M. Barrie.

DEPRESSION BLUES

Did you ever think that you'd get in a spot

Where a dollar could mean such a heck of a lot,

And the feel of a "saw-buck" right in your hand

Would make you feel like you were holding a "grand"?

That you'd worry yourself to an early grave,

And hunt for a job like a galley slave;

To trudge home at night with feet of lead,

And fervently wish to God you were dead?

That this thing called "Life" was just one big laugh

And you'd had your share of standing the gaff,

And you long for the clasp of a helping hand,

And the smile of a friend who will understand?

Well, listen, buddy, you've got it bad, But cheer up, you can still be glad, We've only a few more months to go, For the new administration starts a brand new show.

The shops long idle will swing doors wide,

And thousands of men will fall in stride,

To the tune of rivet and saw and bit; Just think of the kick we'll get out of it.

And, say, can you picture the thrill of the day,

When the good old beer comes back to stay;

And when we go on a summer's vacation,

We can all partake of a little libation?

Oh, it seems hard now and we're tired of it,

But it doesn't take any nerve to quit; And the fellow who takes it right on the chin

And comes back for more is bound to win.

So let's all stand up for the last big round;

It matters not that we've hit the ground,

And slipped and stumbled throughout the fight;

If we don't pull our punches we'll come out all right.

Then in years to come we'll look back and smile

And say that the struggle was worth the while,

For like our Pilgrim fathers of old, Who braved the winds and the winter's cold,

We've a battle to fight, right here at hand,

To save from destruction this grand old land,

And we'll never quit till the foe hangs his head

And "Old Man Depression" is lying dead.

By LORETTA FREELEY WEYGANT, 2631 98th St., E. Elmhurst, L. I.

Wife of a member of L. U. No. 3, I. B. E. W.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Dictatorship, socialism and autocracy. Absurd combination, isn't it? Whether you like it or not it has arrived, and what will be the consequences? Well, this writer is no prophet nor does he speak as an "authority," but he does believe in the old adage, "Give a beggar a horse and he'll ride it to death," and that applies to our President and his "new deal."

Certainly, everyone was with him, and is still with him when it comes to dealing with crooked bankers, and his actions are to be applauded. The mimicry of socialism he has introduced up to the present time is fooling no one, and a proclamation coming from the White House informing the people that we are now living in the real state of socialism, and no imitation, would give the "people" a chance to accept what is coming to them.

The government attitude toward its employees, its former service men, and labor in general is a fair indication of what to expect of the remaining years of this so-called new deal. The balancing of the budget at the expense of the ex-service men and the government employees is nothing more than a "teapot dome" affair and the cowards who in the name of national emergency abdicated their authority in favor of a temporary dictatorship will live to see their colossal blunder.

If real socialism is here, why not confiscate all wealth? So far wealth in the hands of the Mellons, Woodins, Mills and that crowd they represent, have contributed absolutely nothing toward balancing the budget, but the low-paid government employees and the veterans made another "supreme sacrifice" by the loss of their jobs, and compensation to help their government out of a hole. The taking away of money from the government workers and veterans and organized labor, to distribute it among the unemployed rackets, such as this reforestation idiocy and what not, is pure nonsense.

The government, in its attempt to better conditions throughout the country by its flagrant speed and no caution, better slow up a little and start the "bettering process" right here in Washington, where their experiments have brought nothing but fear, chaos and misery to the thousands of government employees who toil here.

Another example of socialism—the President's proposal to cancel all new building projects here in Washington, which would mean the dismissal of hundreds of skilled mechanics in the various trades. Why should the government pay \$10 per day to one man when they can divide it up and give each man \$1 per day and let it go at that? It simply means that organized labor will divide its money with the unemployed if this "new deal" can have its way. The "billions" of dollars that are being appropriated every other day by Congress for this plan or that plan is quite a mystery, and for a government that is supposed to be broke the mystery becomes greater.

Well, the bonus has popped up again, and, of course, the President is against it, as all Presidents are. Well, whether he is against it or not we are going to get it and it won't be long, either. It's time for the payoff, and between now and the next Congressional election the President may change his mind, or will it be the ex-soldier who will do it for him?

TOM CRANN.

Necessity reforms the poor, and satiety reforms the rich.—Tacitus.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Since our last writing our economic status has not improved for the better. The bank holding union funds is still on a restricted basis and only paying out money at the rate of 5 per cent. This, naturally, causes those drawing relief to suffer most.

Our last meeting was fairly well attended and like the preceding ones enjoyed an early adjournment. Meetings certainly seem far apart since we're on the monthly basis.

Some of the boys seem to favor strong and ultra-aggressive officers. They're even in favor of ignoring the real virtues in a man as long as they can see a man in office who is a fighter and go-getter. By the above, of course, we don't mean a plainly dishonest official would be favored.

At this writing we'll refrain from commenting on our worthy vice as he's almost completely escaped our notice by his uncanny reticence.

Baltimore saw a real turnout on beer night, April 7, in spite of a pouring rain. It was more of an observance of a turning point in this period of depression.

The article in the JOURNAL about the Briggs plant in Detroit certainly was illuminating. How such conditions can exist even in these trying times is certainly remarkable. Conditions certainly are worse than slavery at this concern. A slave at least is guaranteed three meals a day and a place to sleep. Working for Briggs you're not even assured of carfare.

The article about conditions at the Boulder Dam and the comparison with conditions when building the Panama Canal is certainly remarkable. It is indeed very tragic that such horrible conditions should exist at the site of one of the most remarkable engineering feats of the age. What is the matter of the lives of a few wage slaves every now and then to such money-gluttonous corporations, especially when there are so many clamoring for jobs and bread?

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

During this depression it has been noticed that many business institutions that are not founded upon good business are either experiencing a hard time getting by or have been cast into the dump. Fraternalism is sometimes misunderstood or misused in our organizations and is substituted for "good business" which always either makes enemies or paves the way for costly mistakes. Confidence is one of the costly elements of good business and good business is one of the staple elements of success and success is chucked full of diplomacy, sacrifice and disappointment. Good business is the absolute ruler of smart men whether they like it or not.

Our locals and our International Representatives could be subjected to improvement and the best time to repair the water way is when the river is low. More confidence should be placed in our organization as a whole which would tend to more careful thought in the election and appointment of local executives and after they have been elected, more confidence and power should be placed in them. Their hands should not be tied with suspicion or jealousy. They should be co-operated with and freely given information and advice, but in receiving this advice they should not be bound to use it because it then would be transformed from helpful advice to dangerous demands. Meetings of the local union should be made interesting by brief reports from the various

executives of the local and committees. Folks do not like to go to the meeting to listen to framing up of a problem in detail—that should be done by properly appointed committees and reported back to the membership in a brief and concise way. This applies to our International Representatives, too. We don't know what they are doing and some locals run on for years without having one of the Brothers in their hall or any sort of a report from them. A representative should never cross the continent to confer with one local union executive without in some way calling on the local on the other side of town.

We depend upon these representatives being well informed and it is not good business for them to pass through without endeavoring to find out what we are doing and giving us first hand information concerning conditions in other sections of the country. A brief report of their operations would be an interesting item for our JOURNAL.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother Ed. R. Welch, Card No. 31093, please communicate with the writer at Postoffice Box 454, Houston, Texas.

Sambo was hired on a railway gang. At the close of the first shift he was all tired

L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, Calif.

The Los Angeles Examiner has this to say about the device which has been perfected by LeRoy F. Baker, of L. U. No. 40:

"NEW FILM DEVICE ACTS AS VOICE FINDER IN DIN"

"Just as a spy glass can be trained accurately on the object which one wishes to scrutinize, so the 'sound telescope', latest wrinkle in motion picture equipment, can pick up and record the speech or song of a person and exclude all else.

"The new wonder, known technically as the 'parabolic microphone', has been developed at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, where it was demonstrated yesterday.

"It utilizes the same parabolic principle that makes possible the great studio sun-arcs and the reflecting telescope of astronomers. Instead of a mirror, however, there is a plaster reflector which focuses every sound vibration that reaches it into a 'mike'. It is directional within seven degrees.

"By its use, for instance, the voice of an actress in a recent picture was recorded over the noise of a rock-crusher. In another film, dialogue was registered above the roar of motorboats.

"Le Roy F. Baker, who constructed the device, says it can pick up the dialogue of persons in a speeding automobile and exclude the street noises."

Al Speede, business manager, comments thus:

"LeRoy F. Baker constructs various and numerous electrical and mechanical devices for practical use to suit the peculiar needs of the picture industry. He has rather a large assignment in his particular position and has proven his ability. To take ideas and theories and provide the necessary link to make them practical, requires the ability of a genius. Endowed with these qualifications, nevertheless, Baker also is a loyal member and aggressive in his support of the organization."

out and sought the boss. "Mister, yo' all got me down on the pay roll?" "Sure", said the boss. "Here's your name—Sambo Simpson. That right?" "Yes, suh," replied Sambo. "Ah just thought yo' all might have me down as Samson."

Don't fail to visit us when coming to Houston.

ROY FLOOD.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

At the present time things do not look so bright for Local No. 104, due to the battle I spoke of in our last issue, and the slackening of work, drop in the kilowatt load at some points of our system, and yet our membership will not take the interest to attend their meetings and keep in touch with things; also some are failing to maintain the high rate of efficiency they should as good union workers.

It is not my intention to knock any one, but I wish to bring home to each and every member of our local and all others who need it of my conception of a good union member as we have one in our local. The member I refer to has been in our local about fourteen years. He has never held office (although he has refused several). You will always find him at the meetings when not working, always ready to express his opinion on current matters that come before us and though we do not always agree with him we have got to admire his fighting spirit. And I have never seen him take an unfair advantage of an opponent (such as resorting to personalities). He is 100 per cent union, ready to give a boost where credit is due, equally quick to censure where it is not, such a member is Brother Dan Donohue. I hope members reading will ask themselves this question, "Why can't I be like that?" Brothers, you need your local unions today much more than ever before; attend your meetings. Oh, that we had more Dan Donohues in our locals!

The battle I spoke of in our last issue is still going on. Several of our Brothers attended a hearing at the State House last week with Business Manager Smith and President O'Keefe. I will try to have more information in our next issue.

Just a verse by Edgar Guest:

"So to me this life appears when come dark
and dangerous years;
Not by whiners and by grumblers or the
fearful and afraid,
But by faithful men and true with the grit
to dare and do,
And with the willingness to battle are
the better fortunes made."

Hoping our sick Brothers will soon be with us again, I say so long.

H. H. LITCHFIELD.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

This local union lost its oldest member in Charles Drake, who passed away recently at the age of 78 years. "Dad" Drake, as he was affectionately known to hundreds of trade unionists, was one of the pioneers in the labor movement and the electrical industry. The gospel of organization and trade unionism was being spread by this departed Brother long before thousands of us members of the I. B. E. W. were born. He was always held in the highest esteem and respected by his fellow members and his kindly and smiling face is going to be sadly missed. A wise philosopher once said that it was his belief that the Almighty

had special places reserved in His heavenly Kingdom for the toilers. If this be true, I feel sure "Dad" Drake has been justly rewarded.

Well, the new deal is on and every one is placing the utmost confidence in the new President to bring this country out of the depression. How about placing some of this confidence in the I. B. E. W. and our own local unions? Almost every day one hears comments on the huge salaries paid our International Officers and representatives, and the large amount of per capita tax forwarded to the International Office monthly, and why the International Officers must deny the request of remittance of this tax to many local unions. I believe these remarks are made by lack of thought and ignorance by a great many of our well-meaning Brothers. Too many allow others to do their thinking for them instead of using a little brain energy and it is a fact that it takes energy to do serious thinking. Let us analyze the situation.

First, how many of the Brotherhood know the International Officers are working on greatly reduced salaries and every economy possible is being practiced to administer the affairs of I. B. E. W. in an efficient manner? And the reason for these drastic economies can only be for the simple fact that the per capita tax is dwindling in amount to the International Office each month which further means the I. B. E. W. is losing in membership. I venture to say that practically every local union is decreasing in membership and this can only mean decreased revenue to the locals and to the International Office. Expenses and services can only be cut to a



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The only essential is your

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New Address _____

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International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

certain point and no further if an organization is going to function properly. It is common sense that no organization can continue to operate indefinitely if the expenditures exceed the receipts. To those acquainted with the finances and expenses of local unions it must be evident that it costs but a trifle more to run an organization double the present membership of the average local union. Surely, each of us then must recognize that if we are to build up our treasuries in order to employ efficient officers to conduct our organizations in the proper manner, we must have more finances and more finances can only mean more members. And instead of increasing we are decreasing, and why?

I believe the membership is decreasing not because they say they cannot afford to belong but for the simple reason, either they are ignorant or do not realize the benefits derived from carrying a card in the I. B. E. W. I feel that in times like these the I. O. should have an article in the JOURNAL monthly explaining to the members the advantages of continued affiliation with the I. B. E. W.

Out of the \$2 sent to the International Office monthly, 90 cents of this amount goes to pay the premium on the \$1,000 insurance and if there is a better insurance plan offering so much protection for so little cost, I never heard of it. That leaves \$1.10 and let's see where this goes. Thirty-seven cents is applied to the pension fund. If a man at the age of 35 were to obtain an old age annuity for \$40 a month effective at the age of 65 it would cost him \$48 per year, but if he is a member of the I. B. E. W. he gets this same annuity for just 37 cents a month. Brothers, stop and realize what this means. It means dollars and cents to belong to the I. B. E. W. and the slogan should be, "How can I not afford to belong to the I. B. E. W.?" And there are Brothers who say they cannot even afford to pay their per capita tax and insurance because it is too high. Give the above a thought and then see if you can afford it.

Out of the remaining 73 cents, 10 cents goes to the JOURNAL (and where can anyone get a better magazine for a dime), three cents to the defense fund, and seven cents to the convention fund, which leaves 53 cents to the general fund and this fund is used to pay the general expenses of operating the I. B. E. W. and included in same are the salaries of the International Officers. I challenge any person to name an organization that provides so much for its membership at so little cost, and we find those who say our International Officers are overpaid. Private business would gladly pay salaries twice as much and even more to secure some of the brains now employed by organized labor. The psychology of the workman is difficult to understand. He is always trying to secure the highest possible compensation for his services and the best of working conditions and invariably begrudges those who make these things possible for him, even a fair salary.

LAWRENCE DUFFY.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

We should try as often as we can to pluck a few flowers from the every day life and scatter them along the thorny, grizzled road of a Brother when we find them opportune, and the following is a case in point:

Our fellow worker, A. A. Stanton, our treasurer for more than a decade, has

lately been pensioned and he no longer graces the usual chair. We shall miss him. Long has he watched over the safety vault of the treasury and competently and masterly recorded there the history of L. U. No. 113, for which we all are so greatly indebted to him. We most reluctantly gave way, and each felt as though we should stand at attention while the Brother passed out of his office and his successor was obligated and entered upon his duties.

Stanton having so faithfully cared for us, was likewise the same to the International Office; in all these years he never fell behind in his dues, nor caused a cloud to appear upon his card, and the books of his office always were likewise free from errors. He most surely has earned his reward and in the years that come to each of us when we can lay down our tools and call it a day. We of this L. U. No. 113, wish for him the retirement he so justly deserves. May his later years be filled with the pleasant memories of his associates that are here and gone, and reposed as he should be in life's western sun, enjoy its refreshing and invigorating warmth; live long, rest peacefully, and when the last trump does sound, go hence a well remembered, faithful servant. Never found wanting, but ever true to self, to others, and to the Almighty Father. It is wonderful to really know there are real flowers in men, and of course we have the thistled ones also, and these varieties inspire by such examples all of us to be men for men's sake, and walk the true, ever narrow path of justice to all men regardless of what station in life we are placed in. God give us men, through all the remaining days of Brother Stanton's life we wish for him the best, in health, in social and spiritual companionship, and may his successor be as dutiful and as much loved after years of usefulness as he. Joe Kampling is present incumbent.

Work in the Pike's Peak region is conspicuous by its absence and while there are a few plugs, a few additions, a remodeling now and then, this speaks the entire activity, and from what I learn there is little difference here than elsewhere, so why move? A stone that rolls far from home, loses contact with its ancestors and all of the moss off its back, but finds its strange associates foreign to its likes, and so is forced to readapt itself. Why move now? This oppression, for that it is, premeditated and wilful at that, should be known by every loyal, true humanitarian, and the cause of the whole diablerie, then we could see where we are drifting, its remedy and when that shall be. Work for the now and the future by learning the why of the suffering. There is a cause. You can be informed, and a remedy applied.

W. A. LOBBEY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

On March 31, 15 of us journeyed to Philadelphia to pay our last respects to an old friend and Brother, J. S. ("Jack") Bennett, who passed away from an attack of double pneumonia. He was one of the real old-timers in this vicinity, having been initiated by Local Union No. 210 on April 23, 1905, and on July 1, 1913, became a charter member of Local Union No. 211.

Jack was one square-shooter and to know him was to like him. He was our business manager for a number of years and during his regime this local became the leader in the Building Trades Council. Much could be written extolling his many good qualities and acts of kindness, but the truest

The Fortunate Remembers the Unfortunate

Almost I am ashamed to be so glad—
With all the millions suffering and sad,
Disheartened men with faces pallid,
sullen.
These early mornings when upon the
mullein
Bright butterflies alight, when gar-
dens waken,
And dizzy scents from flower-cups are
shaken,
Lord, make me cringe with shame to
be so glad,
If I forget the suffering and sad.

So many hunger, crave a brother's
touch.
Almost I am ashamed to have so
much.
If selfish joy in owning all things
needful
Should make me of "the least of
these" unheedful,
Then let me feel thy soft, reminding
touch,
And suffer shame indeed to have so
much.

BERTHA GERNEAUX WOODS,
Federal Council Bulletin.

and most eloquent of words are "He was a grand, 'regular' guy."

While in Philadelphia we saw quite a few of the "ancient mariners" of Local Union No. 98, among them King Fred Smith, Paul Springer, the incomparable "Snap" Holloway, who looked mighty lonesome without his old buddy, Matt Delaney. Sorry to learn that Matt is sick and hope that he is now on the highway to complete recovery.

"Shorty" Dexter was there along with Joe Bass and Hughie Gilmore, who finally had to break into the last five "grand." That's tuff, Hughie ol' top. Last, but not the least, was my old compadre, "Piggy" Holiday, who was on crutches, the result of an infection from a clam shell. Wot the hell? That old pelican isn't satisfied with getting burnt up a dozen or less times with 2,300; no, he has to go and pick an argument with a poor, inoffensive clam.

Times are tough with the racket-men when they start kidnapping their own kind.

Roosevelt cuts \$400,000,000 and more from the vet's pension and makes 'em like it, but Mr. Hoover caught hell account of the B. E. F.

The Easter fashion parade, while numerically large, was a rather drab affair, due to the necessity of winter wraps, with only a splash of color here and there, mostly blues and grays.

From what I hear of the new beer, the quality will have to be greatly improved or else the stuff will be relegated to the ranks of "The Forgotten Man." Some of our best known beer-drinkers have not tasted it as yet, due to lack of funds and a large majority of those who have, pronounce it rotten.

The "Maitre d'" of L. U. No. 211 desires the following correction to be made anent the "no-butter" publicity. Okay, Heppie; I was wrong as there are always two kinds of butter to be had—apple and peanut.

Your bean-vegetable soup was excellent, but I still claim the rights of a cash customer, so-o-o-o, the coffee was not hot

enough for me (with no apologies to Charles "Bucky" Taylor).

The aroma from this kitchen informs me that the piece de resistance for tonight's supper is baked shad topped with home-built lemon meringue pie—and is that a-goin' to be hard to take?

Following in the foot-steps of Mae West, the "girls" around here have been off the gold-standard for quite a while, proving that Georgie Cohan was right with his "There's absolutely nothing new beneath the sun."

The ever-welcome cry of "Come and get it" has just been raised in the dining room, so here goes for a "happy, three-point landing." Best wishes to all.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

A noted writer once said, "What we learn invariably means more than what we accomplish."

Right now and for some time past we have all been dreaming of ways to get out of the depression or at least to prevent it from forcing its claws deeper into our flesh. Our own ideas, regardless of how practical they may appear in our own mind, are, without question, ridiculous from the viewpoint of others.

However, I have spent most of my recent time trying to construct and perfect a salable bird-house, the main reason being to provide eats for two hungry stomachs, which could not be obtained otherwise.

While many people realize the practicality and almost the necessity of a real bird house, there are those who class it in the toy or novelty line.

A bird house properly constructed for the particular species of wild bird for which it is intended is without question a valuable asset to any garden or lawn.

A few hints, which have been discovered through extensive governmental research work, concerning the wild songbird, may be of interest to some and surprising to many.

Did you know that—

A certain resident maintained a 40-family martin house on his place and for 30 years 80 martins mated and raised their young on this man's place.

A group of five pairs of martins will keep the garden, flowers and trees on the average place cleaner from insects than all the laborious spraying that can be done in the entire season.

A single martin, following dissection was found to contain over 500 mosquitos.

Birds go home seeking as well as human beings and if desirable quarters are located they will nest with you for years to come.

The owl, crow or cat are deadly enemies and will destroy the wild birds or their eggs, if they are not properly provided for.

The cat, even after a good meal will go prowling for birds and destroy them without eating them.

A crow has been known to fly away with an egg in its mouth, sucking it in its flight.

Many notes of interest could be mentioned, but to do so my copy would become a serial, which I would not impose on any of you.

To date I have built and disposed of about 30 jobs (dame fortune has not entirely deserted me) all built after government specifications, and I think I can say that each one now has a satisfied owner. Thanks to the boys of L. U. No. 212, where most of the orders originated.

Those who have ordered and failed to call for their work will please consider this as official notice that unless called for with-

in 30 days, their bird-houses will be sold to pay for storage.

And, by the way, Bennett, just keep a watchful eye on Box No. 241, Youngstown, Ohio; you should receive yours most any day now.

Oh, yes; certainly we ship out of town. Thanking you in advance for your order, I remain, yours for more modern bird-flats.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

The letter or rather the article of Brother Westenhaver, of L. U. No. 141, on page 158, was most interesting to yours truly. And the comparison was timely. I applied to the Isthmian Commission in 1907 for an electrician's job but guess I was too good looking, and they were afraid my good complexion would be spoiled. However, I always took a big interest in the job and during the years since have worked with men who were there working on the job. Yes, Brother, your article took the words right out of my head, mouth and pen. Ever since the Boulder Dam job started, naturally, with many others, I took an interest in it and am very disappointed to think that a big memorial of man's skill should have such bad labor conditions. From time to time I had heard all you wrote and some besides, but not being at the Isthmus myself, I could not write the article you so ably have. Conditions such as those at Boulder take our minds back through his-

tory to the big construction job in Imperial Egypt when the military went out to neighboring territory, captured the tribes and brought them in to slave on those big jobs.

History tells us that on the Thebes Canal which was what we call a barge canal, the slaves had no tools, had to pull the earth out by their hands. They were not given food or drink and were worked until they dropped dead. It is recorded that for the full length of the canal (and that distance slips my memory) the dead bodies could be placed head to feet, head to feet on both banks and the dead would stretch the full length of the canal. What a terrible crime those in charge of that job committed. I often wonder what is the mentality of those in charge of work who disregard the safety and well-being of those who labor. For after all is said we are passing through here only once and why not pass as easy, mentally and physically, as possible? Surely, there is more pride in a job done under good conditions and what I mean by pride is that in itself besides the knowledge that labor of man and beast had been treated justly. True, there are many details that lead up to being treated right. But it is the duty of the head man to choose his able assistants and not depend entirely to them.

Yes, Brother, your reference to Colonel Goethals as the chief and your telling of his way of handling men should be read by all those who occupy chief positions. He would not allow any banker or banker hirelings to dictate how he should run the job.

My "500" must be nearly up, so will very reluctantly leave this part of my letter.

There is so much one can write when reviewing good jobs with good and able men at the head of them.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

The people have always some champion whom they set over them and nurse into greatness.

Yes, that is their way.

This and no other is the root from which a tyrant springs; when he first appears above the ground, he is a protector. Yes, that is quite clear. How then does a protector begin to change into a tyrant? Clearly when he does what the man is said to do in the tale of the Arcadian Temple of Lycaean Zeus.

What tale?

The tale is that he who has tasted the entrails of a single human victim minced up with the entrails of other victims is destined to become a wolf. Did you ever hear of it? Oh, yes.

And the protector of the people is like him; having a mob entirely at his disposal, he is not restrained from shedding the blood of kinsmen; by the favorite method of false accusation he brings them into court and murders them, making the life of man to disappear and with unholy tongue and lips tasting the blood of his fellow citizens; some he kills and others he banishes, at the same time hinting at the abolition of debts and partition of lands; and after this, what will be his destiny?



AN OASIS IN A DESERT

A bevy of beautiful and useful girls in a magazine devoted chiefly to masculine pursuits. Local Union No. 78a, of Bloomington, Ill., telephone operators on holiday. The smiles on the girls' faces reflected the pleasant facts of the negotiations with a union shop agreement, with the restoration of certain wage differential losses, and with a wage cut of 6 per cent instead of the 25 per cent proposed by the company. This local is made up of quite a gallant little band of unionists.

Must he not either perish at the hand of his enemies or from being a man become a wolf—that is a tyrant (dictator)?

“* * * Tyranny, which by fraud and force takes away the property of others, not little by little, but wholesale; comprehending in one, things sacred as well as profane, private and public; for which acts of wrong, if he were detected perpetrating any of them singly, he would be punished and incur great disgrace—they who do such wrong in particular cases are called robbers of temples, and man stealers and burglars and swindlers and thieves. But when a man, besides taking away the money of the citizens has made slaves of them, then, instead of these names of reproach, he is termed happy and blessed, not only by the citizens but by all who hear of his having achieved the consummation of injustice. For mankind censure injustice, fearing that they may be victims of it and not because they shrink from committing it.”—From the Dialogues of Plato—The Republic. Plato was born 425 years B. C. Translated by B. Jowett, M. A.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

We think that Local No. 323 is the best organized local in the South, and co-operation is the main reason for this. We have a joint executive board made up of three members of the union and three electrical contractors who meet at certain intervals to discuss problems that are equally important to both sides.

Our city and county officials are friendly and are always willing to hear our side of any misunderstanding.

The architects are fair to us and generally recommend union labor.

The general contractors work with us and though they have asked for wage reduction in the past, they are willing to compromise and get a satisfactory working agreement.

Our city inspectors in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach are union electricians, so are naturally behind us. At least, we do have a well-organized local even though we have very little work at this time.

My family read the JOURNAL also. Tonight we had a delicious lamb stew and they told me they got the recipe from the WORKER.

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

As radiant gleam that heralds morning light:

Pure gold aglitter in the rugged quartz;

The soft caress of cool hands in the night,

This interlude—sweet vesper bell at eve—

To rest on dented buckler from the fight.

Hail! Thrice hail! to one still in the fray.

Meeting the blow thro endless battle's day—

The laurel wreath! full royally we proclaim

That rugged warrior—loyal, true, Jim Frame.

Thirty-three years in the Brotherhood—

a lifetime of service—and still in harness as chairman of the executive board of Local No. 348, Calgary. James W. Frame, initiated February 20, 1900, at Cleveland in Local Union No. 38.

Thirty-three years is a long time in any labor organization, but it is especially true of the I. B. E. W. That measure of time has seen practically its whole growth, from spluttering arc light and carbon lamp to the present highly efficient and ramified organization.

Jim will not thank me for eulogizing him, and there is no need, as his actions—past and present—are far more eloquent than mere words. So, Local No. 348 as a whole, endorsed International Representative Brother Macintosh when he wished Jim health and happiness through many more years of pleasant and helpful association with the organization.

While on this pleasant task I must mention another achievement of which the International labor movement of Calgary is justly proud. Our new labor temple. It has recently been completed and at the first opportunity I will send a picture of it. It is a credit to the organizations that use it—the city of Calgary—and the whole of western Canada.

Its erection was a financial achievement at this time and was only possible by the whole-hearted co-operation of the building trades

involved. These organizations agreed that their members should receive 25 per cent in cash and 75 per cent in stock of the Labor Temple Company, as wages during its erection. Local No. 348 took this stock and credited its members who worked on the temple, with its par value in dues.

We were very pleased to see International Representative Macintosh in this territory again. The personal contact of a visiting officer is always a tonic to the members, especially those scattered through the district. Those members who remain loyal to the labor movement, even though isolated at far away points many miles from the jurisdictional headquarters of their local, place the whole movement under an obligation to them. Local No. 348 again takes this opportunity of thanking them for their loyalty and for the courtesies extended to visiting officers and representatives when on business



This picture was made from a tintype photograph by courtesy of University of Alberta at Edmonton through H. M. Millar, president of L. U. 424, Edmonton. It was taken at a joint picnic of L. U. 38 and L. U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio, held at Geauga Lake 1900. Top row (left to right): D. O. Clarke, J. W. Frame, J. Mackie, S. Hemphill and R. Ross. Seated (left to right): Tom Wheeler, International Grand President; William Dixon, Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 38. The eighth member in the picture is unidentified.

in their districts. They, as sentinels at these outposts of civilization make it possible for a representative to get in touch with old members, become acquainted with possible recruits, and gather the information necessary for the forwarding of our cause and the improvement of our general conditions. This office will do all in its power for the many members who claim to be in the jurisdiction of Local No. 348. All letters are answered promptly and a hearty welcome is extended to any member when able to pay us a personal visit.

Brother Macintosh's report was accepted as progress and we hope he will be in this territory again to further the good work done on this visit. We, who live in this district, are perhaps the only ones who can appreciate the hundreds of miles a representative must travel and then only partially cover this far flung jurisdiction, which stretches from the International Boundary to the North Pole.

Clang! ye Editor rings the bell on our verbosity so—cheerio!

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

The writer is overwhelmed with pride and admiration for the attitude taken by this local union in our pending new agreement controversy.

We have voted unanimously and definitely for a renewal of our existing agreement with the contractors without accepting the proposed reduction in wage scale and conditions.

We have co-operated with our contractors to the fullest extent during the past year in an effort to eliminate unfair competition and gain work otherwise done by "rats".

We have made special concessions to help them, but they do not seem to try to help themselves nor have they taken full advantage of our willingness to co-operate.

In my opinion the contractors should try to acquire within their association the same spirit of unity and aggressiveness which we feel so proud of. Then they will progress and gain a larger percentage of work without taunting, threatening and blaming us for their plight with unfair competitors.

Thank God and organized labor that we have a loyal bunch of men in our little local who have guts, backbone and union principles.

Now here's the humorous side of things locally:

Jimmy Elder, Sr., gets himself "written up" again for several reasons. He has busted up the firm of "Kemper & Elder, Inc., Gummers Extraordinary," because he hoarded his gold and bought a set of teeth. Of course the teeth ruined Jim's activities in the firm. Then to get revenge on Brother "Fido" Hamrick for some wise-cracks in this regard, Jim served Hamrick a steaming hot bowl of "depression porridge". Ham enjoyed it, "barked" for a second portion and has been chasing cats and sniffing at trees, lamp posts and fire-plugs ever since. It's a "dog-gone" shame. (The porridge contained ground-up Scots biscuits.) Darned clever these canny Scots.

CLARENCE GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

The Forgotten Man

He was only a political ghost after all. There can be no forgotten men as long as men can be exploited for the profits of a few bankers. When the boys returned

THE LABOR SAVING MACHINE SHOULD PAY ITS SHARE

By M. WALLMAN, L. U. No. 3

Unemployment will be in existence so long as there is no law to protect or compensate the worker displaced by labor-saving machines.

Organized labor ought to consider a labor-saving machine as a scab worker and treat it likewise. Why is it when a non-union worker takes the job away from a union worker, the workers get together and protest and call a sympathy strike, but when the worst scab in the world—the machine—takes away millions of jobs from union as well as non-union men, the working class remains silent?

What is the matter with you, Mr. Union Man? Can't we get together and protest against the machine scab, an outlaw who is robbing us in broad daylight in view of everybody without punishment?

The reason why such a crime is in existence is because labor leaves its problems to be worked out by technocrats and a thousand other professors who care very little for the working class.

The depression started in 1929. Now it is 1933 and all the learned professors are still working on a plan to protect us from the monster machine, and nothing is done. Nothing is done because the learned professors cannot devise a plan without making a dent in somebody's profits, and that is why we cannot expect somebody else to solve our problems. The machine is our problem and we have to solve it.

A working man, as well as a machine is the country's wealth. Both are performing the same mission; therefore both have to be safeguarded by the government from destruction.

My plan is to live and let live. In order not to curb the genius of invention, the world from progress, the profits for the employer, and at the same time to safeguard the worker, I propose that the government should collect a minimum weekly or monthly wage for every labor-saving machine in operation, in proportion to the capacity of displacing men. The money should be used as a fund for government unemployment insurance.

from their dollar protection adventure, in France, in 1919, they found themselves amidst the bands playing, the cheering mob and hero worshiping. This was short-lived. They were soon looking for work, only to find their places had been taken by youths and women at low wages.

To turn their minds from their plight the politician created the soldiers' bonus. It was not on the part of a humanitarian consciousness that the soldiers' compensation was enacted. It was the act of shrewd politicians with an eye on votes in coming elections and praise for interest in veterans in the next war. For every dollar spent on the veteran there was one grafted. The wage earner and salary workers were paying the freight. The bankers and manufacturers' profits are now in danger. This compensation is being taken from the soldiers to the tune of some \$400,000,000, that the bankers may continue to draw dividends. This not being enough the President cut

wages of government employees, that amounts to about \$150,000,000. In addition the measure contains the provision that the pay of government employees shall be determined by the cost of living. This fixes them to a certain living standard and then shackles them to that standard. This is constitutional, but it is unconstitutional to prevent child labor for the profit of a few bankers and manufacturers; or to put restrictions on stocks and bonds that represent legal right of those who own and control industry, that benefit by wage reduction and the cost of living wages.

It is probably unconstitutional to work six hours a day and five days a week by law. It is not unconstitutional for the government to take the lead to establish a dollar-a-day standard of living. The railroads are following the example and demanding a 25 per cent reduction in wages of their employees. They probably will compromise for 15 per cent and we will be well on our way to the dollar-a-day living standard. We do not need the forest, as we will have Boulder Dam as a monument of America's dollar-a-day labor for the future generations to look upon.

These acts not being enough to cover the defect, the lid has been taken off beer. The workmen are expected to drink beer enough to give the government \$150,000,000 in taxes a year, the states several million and the cities a few thousands and the brewery owners a handsome profit. They do not tell us how we are going to do this on a dollar a day. We do not know algebra and can not figure it out.

Thanks to the powers that be, the interest on the bonds we bought during the war and later conditions forced us to sell to the bankers for less than we paid for them, is still intact. Yes, we are still sitting in the same old game. It is a "new deal", but the change of seats has not changed the run of cards.

LEE CARVER.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Local No. 492, of Montreal, will in future meet once a month only, on the first Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m. instead of second and fourth Wednesdays as we have done in the past. The meeting place will be the same, in Peate's Hall, 1433 Mansfield St.

This enables us to make a considerable saving in expenses. Members will please note this change.

Yours truly,

H. M. NEVISON.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

The outlook for the first time in many months appears more encouraging, for at the time of this writing Congress has before it issues of vital interest to the workers and undoubtedly some relief measures will be adopted. Among those being considered the \$3,000,000,000 unemployed relief bond issue, the six-hour day, 30-hour week, unemployment insurance, and a minimum wage measure; the latter if liberally and universally applied may outweigh in importance any of the others.

Any plan for ending the depression must fail that has not for its primary object the speedy return of the worker to the job; money received as wages must flow through the natural channels of trade to put the wheels of industry again in motion, and whether or not this is accomplished by a subsidized or partially subsidized industry, the restoration of purchasing power to the masses is of paramount importance.

The writer views with a skeptical eye the progress thus far made on the six-hour work day; in the past we have seen the hours of labor shortened, only to have industry speed up machines and workers so that production remained about the same, and resulted only in increased hardship for those employed without decreasing the ranks of the unemployed. Should the administration's contemplated nation-wide power development program become a reality, its importance to our Brotherhood cannot be overestimated; for if the I. B. E. W. is to secure its rightful share in the development of these projects, the situation calls for an active and intelligent leadership, backed by a unified member body. Fortunately we have both. Another hopeful sign is the interest now being displayed by the "man in the street" in the activities of our law-making bodies: Mr. Average Citizen who, five years ago could not have told you the names of the representatives from his own district, now speaks familiarly of how Senator Blank voted on this or that question, or how the bill introduced by Congressman Dash will affect general conditions. This awakened interest in our representatives is decidedly encouraging as it must make for better legislation.

While the locals have lost in membership here and there through the depression, the real foundation of our Brotherhood remains unimpaired, as in many cases it has been the lukewarm in-and-outer who dropped his membership, and who was of no value to his organization at any time.

J. J. YOUNG.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Well, here we are on our way to spring again, and things do not look very rosy for a lot of us, but our hopes are still up for better things.

Had a sleet storm here a week ago which was a Godsend for some of the boys, gave them a few extra days work, which all counts now.

The construction business is sure slow. If we happen to get a job that lasts over six hours we class it as a large job and if it were not for electric stove services here which the city light board pays for, things would be a lot worse here, but owing to this a few of the boys get a day or two in every two weeks as that is the way we are working now, those that are lucky enough to work at all.

Well, I see our new President is sure shuffling the cards for his new deal and more power to him for having enough backbone to stick to some of his election promises and letting the axe fall on some of the big shots who can stand it and rightfully deserve it.

The banking situation here is not so good, some pretty shady deals have been going on and are starting to be uncovered, thanks to a few honest men left who are trying to do what's right.

A. J. BARTELS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

At least 17 members of Local No. 734 read the JOURNAL. Our letter in the April number erroneously stated that meetings on the first Monday of each month would be in Norfolk and on the third Monday in Portsmouth. This should have read first and third Thursdays. Seventeen members knew the correct meeting days.

On Thursday, April 20, we held our first meeting in Portsmouth with an attendance of 42 members. After the business session

we were entertained with tap dances and songs by Miss Mildred Garret, of Norfolk, who was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. J. L. Harrel. Brother J. L. Harrel gave a novelty musical sketch. After the entertainment, with several encores, lunch was served by the ladies auxiliary of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union, under the direction of the president, Mrs. V. M. Sylvestor, who was assisted by Mrs. J. B. Parsons, Mrs. W. F. Taylor and Mrs. Powell.

The members of Local No. 734 are deeply grateful to them and to those who furnished the entertainment, for they contributed largely to the success of the evening.

Brother P. R. Leake, 80 Channing Ave., Cradock, Portsmouth, Va., does not receive his JOURNAL.

Change address of Brother I. F. Walpole from 1008 Fourth St., Portsmouth, Va., to

2018 Airline Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

Brother A. R. Cato, 20 Burtis St., Cradock, Portsmouth, Va., has misplaced his insurance certificate and wishes information as to how to procure a duplicate and how to change his beneficiary. As there are probably several similar cases, suggest he be informed through your columns.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Our long winter has gone at last. The robins and the meadowlarks are singing their spring song and the millions of Canada geese and wild ducks are on their way to the wild tundras of Northern Canada to care for their new offspring, which in due course of nature will arrive

THE MAN IN THE STREET

By WILLIAM E. HANSON, L. U. No. 103

Remember the days when we could find
Without much effort in our line
A job in most any old shop,
With work plentiful, with no end or stop;
When hired in shop or on the job,
We'd inquire whether the boss was slob or
snob,
Then introduce ourselves to the man-in-
charge;
To carry on our assignment on job, small
or large?

Remember from the basement up to the pent,
To our work we were intensively bent,
Keeping ahead of the concretors, laying our
pipe;
Dodging tools and rivets, to the left and
to the right,
Dropped by the iron worker in toil overhead;
Devoutly interested in earning his bread;
While brokers and bankers and the man in
the street,
Watched the rigger on high in acrobatic feat;
Who gesticulates and waves his hand in
salutation
To a pretty typist at a window in
admiration?

Remember the carpenters with saw and
hammer,
Who put up the forms and props in regular
manner;
How the tile-layer would come along
Following with reinforcing iron to make
concrete strong?
How at this juncture the electrician intrudes
with plans,
To layout the switches, receptacles, and ceil-
ing pans?
How the gang invades with tools, vise and
bench,
With hickey to bend pipe, screwed up with
wrench?

Remember the brick-mason on the staging,
Laying brick while the boss is raging
For more mortar from the helper down
below,
With the mixer doing two men's work with
only one hoe?
With conduit coming down the wall in space,
How the electrician would put his box in
place,
Holding it secure as in a plaster cast;
While the bricky built his wall with box
cemented fast?

Remember the feeling while the job is in
construction,
The rivet-guns, shouts and noise, bespelling
moments of action,

Reminiscence of battle where fighting is not
tame;
With engineers and staff intrinsically mimic-
ing a war game?
How with his blueprints the boss electrician
Would poise, meditate, and direct like a mas-
ter statistician
His crew, who readily responded in efforts
to co-ordinate
With their contributing part this building
to create?

Remember the plumber and steamfitter in all
their haste,
And how the plasterer with an old song
would paste
On the side of a wall his mixture of sand,
lime, and hair?
How he would chirp in a fit of befuddling
despair
When the electrician in the room perked,
Announcing his arrival that wires shall be
jerked
From outlet to outlet in all conduit;
Until the indignant plasterer said, "Go
and do it!"?

Remember the painter in his white overalls,
Coming on the job to paint smooth plastered
walls?
How the electrician made hook-ups and con-
nections to ground;
Aligned switchboard and made motors run
with humming sound?
How the boss would come around early on
Saturday,
And each and every man received his weekly
pay?
How the boys' would go home renewed with
vigor and hope,
To divide with the family a full envelope;
Playing their part in the community, entered
in the local news,
Not lagging, paying bills nor maintaining
their union dues?

Remember on completion of job the sensation
Of the realization that you were instrumen-
tal in its creation?
How the gang would assemble and act quite
queer
At Rielly's on the corner, drinking his choic-
est beer?
We'd talk of the job and different obstacles
well done,
Give three cheers for the past and the future
a hearty welcome.
How we were told to another job report—
and then,
Work with no loss of time—treated as men?
REMEMBER?

Town Trees

What do we plant when we plant a tree?
We choose a sort to grow fast and free.
If trees of strength and beauty are slow
We plant one to break when stormy winds blow.
Its limbs on the wire or the walk may fall
But we would see it scrawny and tall.

Where do we plant when we plant a tree?
A site for its setting is simple to see;
Right out in the parkway under the wire.
It won't reach it now but soon will grow higher.
The boughs will bend when the breezes blow
And the radio crash as they come and go.

What do we plant when we plant a tree?
We plant a shelter for you and me,
And for sparrow nests of feathers and strings
That land on the lawn as wonderful things,
And twigs that wedge in the mower stout
And leaves that load in the water spout.

We love the sight of a tree so high—
So gay and so green against the sky.
We rake and we burn the leaves each fall
While the smoke is thick as a funeral pall.
So with hope and with faith we rejoice that we
Plant all these things when we plant a tree.

R. R. HOWARD.

on time. What a study! What lessons of common sense we learned humans could take from those intelligent birds. Every spring we see those birds go about building themselves a home and bringing up their families throughout their season. They gather in huge flocks and help each other. They get their own food which nature has so bountifully provided, and mind their own business. True, a few fall by the wayside, but it is only a few of the weak.

Every fall they find their way back to the swamps of the south, and look after themselves without the aid of kings, queens, parliaments, senates, houses of representatives, governments, politicians and all the other useless appendages which us poor ignorant fools support, to be in turn taxed to the last cent, which we grub and slave for to keep the half of our flock in ease and comfort while the other half starves and freezes. Why do we let a few do all our thinking for us? We had an election here last year and with all the kicking about them, I'll be doggone if the people didn't just turn around and put the same bunch back into power for another four years.

You in the U. S. A. seem to have made a little better job of it, when you put Roosevelt in, and after listening to Premier Ramsay MacDonald over the radio last Saturday, April 22, I believe that the flock of geese which winters in the United States and summers in Canada have got together and may accomplish something. When a canny Scot and a hard headed Yankee get together and sit down at the same eating grounds and talk things over there is nothing but good can come of it.

Let us all get together, forget all our petty squabbles. Your dollar is as good as our dollar and ours is as good as yours and neither is better than the other. We are all of the same breed and all should work to the common good. Let us take a lesson from nature, where we, with our vast intelligence, have much to learn.

IRVINE.

Keep aloof from quarrels; be neither a witness nor a party.

L. U. NO. 1057, WOODLAND, MAINE

Editor:

At the last meeting of L. U. No. 1057 I. B. E. W., Woodland, Me., we were honored by the presence and very pleasing personality of Brother James Broderick, of the International staff, and, after attending to the few items of business coming before the body, we all sat in on informal discussions the variety of which seemed to cover the calendar, important or otherwise, of all the members present.

Under the latter head or term (otherwise) I had a paper read and, as press agent for the local, it was suggested by Brother Broderick and the boys that it be sent to the JOURNAL for any comment it might draw and, incidentally, we do not expect a 100 per cent favorable report. No, no; any criticism our endeavors may elicit shall be welcome that we may

thereby profit by our mistakes and misapprehensions. So, if you can find space we should like to see the article appear in an early issue of our JOURNAL.

We are at the present time—April 26—carrying on negotiations with the employer, St. Croix Paper Co., over the 1933 contract and wage scale, and hope to come to an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. As our collective efforts have in the past been successful, let us hope that the present year will prove no exception to the rule of amicability and mutual understanding we have enjoyed in the past, and which it has been my good fortune to experience over a period of 20 years.

The members with one or two exceptions are all working, although on a restricted time schedule and of course hoping for an improvement in the not too distant future.

The article mentioned in paragraph two follows:

"Local Anesthetic for the Operation on Depression"

"It is the consensus of opinion that if the millions now unemployed were put back to work and, with those already employed, given a decent living wage consistent with the standard to which American labor has been educated during the past 20 years, prosperity would be an established fact.

"The laborer cannot buy and create a market for the commodities of the manufacturer as he in some instances has no income, while with many of those still employed, purchasing power, because of short time and reduced wages, has dropped to such a level that he must of necessity default on his obligations, among which are taxes, the life-blood of all community, state and federal governments.

"The great majority of manufacturers cannot maintain, much less improve upon the present scale of compensation to their employees because of the restricted markets thus brought about.

"Therefore, let the President of the United States, through the same emergency act power, invoked in declaring a bank holiday and calling a halt on the several practices consequences of which led to

a condition making the proclamation apparently imperative, issue a proclamation or call upon all manufacturers to, within a specified time, bring production to as nearly 100 per cent as possible on the basis of the production of some normal year—viz.: between 1920-1929—as shown by each company's records, and guaranteeing them a fair return on their investment. They in turn to pay to their employees the scale of wages prevailing in their particular industry for the year chosen. Maximum hours per day and week set if necessary.

"The employee by government order, shall be compelled to expend for commodities of any kind, manufactured or produced in this country, a certain percentage of the recompense received for his labors.

"Standard government sales slips of such expenditures, to be issued in duplicate or triplicate for each purchase made by the laborer and the full amount of his expenditures in these sales slips shall be passed back to his employer or some authorized agency.

"Unless sales slips for the full amount of his pre-determined expenditures for the preceding period are turned in, on or before his next payday, the remaining difference shall be deducted from the amount of his earnings for the current period.

"It seems obvious that if this condition could be brought about the President's guarantee to the manufacturer would put little or no expense on the government as the movement would finance itself naturally.

"If a financial government burden can be shown, then as all laborers are to benefit by the procedure, it is only fair that a direct tax be levied against their wages and collected by the employer as government agent or by some other authorized agency.

"All conditions of this article to be for a limited time and in no case extend beyond a return to a fair degree of normalcy."

D. R. BROWN.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

Here we are again and with apologies to Kate Smith we say, "Hello, everybody."

Spring is once more with us, and old man SOL is right on the job of melting the snow and ice around this burg. We would like to see him work overtime on the job, too.

A bit of good news this month, is that Brother E. Paradis has been taken on temporarily at the St. Malo Shops, due to the department being so busy and also short-handed. We hope it will last a long while for him. Brother Smythe, from Charny, also informed us on our meeting night that Brother H. Johnson was working on the road once more. Well, good luck, Harold.

The government, and most of all the big employers have practiced economy, by reducing wages and working days to a very low minimum which naturally has forced the ordinary working man to also economize. But after reading some of the items to be taxed under the new budget produced by our wise men at Ottawa, it appears that we working men will have to be professional magicians to economize to make the family budget balance at all. In future the poor man who likes a smoke and rolls his own (to be thrifty), will have to pay 65 cents for a packet of cigarette papers which before the new budget was issued only cost 15 cents, another proof that it doesn't pay to economize, and also that the heel of capitalism is trying its utmost to crush the laboring man.

Our last meeting was very poorly attended. Well, boys, it is up to you, one

and all, to be on hand on meeting nights, as without you we cannot do very much. We need your support, also your confidence, don't leave it to just a few to do the work. Right now is the time when every member is needed to give his whole hearted support to his organization. Let the slogan of this local be, "Where there is unity, there is strength."

W. F. UWINS.

Praise Business Manager

Whereas the retirement of our esteemed Brother, Emil Preiss, from the office of business manager presents a suitable opportunity of expressing the esteem and affection in which we hold him as a faithful and courteous servant of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, here assembled on its regular meeting night, Thursday, March 23, 1933, in the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th St., New York City, do hereby tender our sincere appreciation and thanks to Brother Preiss for the able and impartial manner in which he has uniformly performed his duty, and it is with a sincere feeling of regret we accept his determination to retire, for we know he would carry on if his health would permit.

Resolved, That he carry with him on leaving his position which he so satisfactorily filled, the regard and earnest good wishes of all who had occasion to transact business with him.

Resolved, That his late associates in office regard his return to private life as a great loss to them, while they sincerely hope that it will prove a gain to him, and trust that his future will be as

bright and prosperous as he can anticipate and desire.

BERT KIRKMAN,

President.

WILLIAM REUTER,

Vice President.

GEORGE W. WHITFORD,

Secretary.

DAVID G. O'HARA,

Financial Secretary.

WILLIAM BECK,

Treasurer.

HUGH MORGAN,

Acting Business Manager.

SWAPPING BREAD FOR SHOES

(Continued from page 202)

ing, shoes, hardware, etc., a dressmaking department, a furniture department, a laundry, a tailoring and dry cleaning department. The association takes contracts for building and remodeling. Its two canneries handled about two tons of fruits and vegetables, turning out about 1,800 quarts a day. It even gives dances and entertainments for the young people who have no cash to patronize commercial amusements.

But while this association has been generally successful and has done a very great service for its members, some of its manufacturing ventures have been failures.

It is not easy for a group of unemployed workers, without money, materials, or the machinery of production, to become manufacturers. The Utah group undertook to operate a tannery, to manufacture shoes and other leather goods but failed because they lacked the necessary machinery. Next year, perhaps, with members still more desperately in need of shoes, they will find an idle shoe factory and take it over. It

is not beyond the bounds of possibility that workers who have resourcefulness, and determination, will find a way to satisfy their needs.

The industrial structure is a very complicated machine. Amateur operators are bound to make mistakes. But mankind has lived and progressed through a series of trial and error movements. If jobs, with money wages, were available the membership of the barter groups would melt away. But the more unemployment increases and the longer it lasts, the more powerful will become these co-operative units. They are learning to produce for use, rather than for profit. If they keep at it long enough they may take possession of the means of production and give us a peaceful and orderly sort of revolution.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30, 1933

L. L.	Name	Amount
3	E. A. Caunitz	\$1,000.00
196	A. S. Cox	300.00
134	R. Bloomfield	1,000.00
134	Jas. J. O'Brien	1,000.00
26	D. R. Cameron	825.00
3	T. J. O'Connor	1,000.00
98	V. McEwan	1,000.00
640	A. Van Ham	1,000.00
68	E. V. Revell	1,000.00
104	R. P. Norman	1,000.00
134	C. P. Valentine	1,000.00
401	C. B. Kortz	150.00
3	A. Gwynne	1,000.00
58	E. S. Doak	1,000.00
9	J. F. McFarlane	1,000.00
103	F. R. Sheehan	1,000.00
98	J. S. Bennett	1,000.00
28	R. S. Riley	1,000.00
I. O.	Neil McPherson	1,000.00
3	F. E. Swift	1,000.00
134	Frank Ryan	1,000.00
103	T. F. Acton	1,000.00
103	A. R. Busteed	1,000.00
3	Wm. Mesco	1,000.00
333	E. L. Smith	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Gibler	1,000.00
110	Chas. A. Drake	1,000.00
1	Adam Opel	1,000.00
3	Jas. Conroy	1,000.00
79	F. J. Tanner	1,000.00
38	R. F. LaFourcade	1,000.00
I. O.	Thos. F. Coffey	1,000.00
20	J. J. Daley	1,000.00
5	C. H. Wray	1,000.00
350	R. W. Cobb	1,000.00
332	E. D. Siedenberg	1,000.00
86	W. Batley	825.00
I. O.	F. G. Morse	1,000.00

Claims paid April 1 to April 30, 1933	\$36,100.00
Claims previously paid	2,974,286.10
	\$3,010,386.10

New Parable of the Asses

At the beginning of things, when the world was young, the donkey was esteemed by all tribes of men as the wisest of animals.

The good Sheik El-Sta-Shun-Air owned a great herd of these sagacious beasts, which was the pride and the joy of his life. Other Sheiks came from all around to listen and marvel at the wisdom of the herd.

At such a time came even the Prophet, himself—most learned and wise of all the sons of the East, with much glowing pride El-Sta-Shun-Air led him out to the herd and said: Behold, O Prophet, the wise and talented asses. Converse with them, test them, and see if they not verily wiser than 40 trees full of owls.

Then the Prophet addressed the asses, let us test your wisdom, said he, answer me this question—What would an ass require for a three days journey?

And they counselled among themselves and then made reply: For a three days journey, O Prophet, any ass should require six bundles of hay and three bags of dates.

Very good, quoth the Prophet, that soundeth like a fair and proper price. Whereupon El-Sta-Shun-Air broke into loud chuckles and said: Did I not tell you they are passing wise?

The Prophet answered: Wait and he again addressed the asses. I have to make a three days journey, but I will not give you six bundles of hay and three bags of dates for making it. Let him who will go for less stand forth.

And behold, they all stood forth and began to talk at once. One would go for six bundles of hay and one bag of dates, until one especially long-eared ass agreed to go for one bundle of hay.

Then spoke the Prophet: Fool, quoth he, you can not even live for three days on one bundle of hay, much less profit from the journey.

True, replied the long-eared one, but I wanted the order. And from that far off day to this, asses have been known as fools, and price-cutters have been asses.

(Sent in by R. L. McCONNELL, L. U. No. 611.)

How wonderful is the human voice! It is indeed the organ of the soul! The intellect of man sits enthroned visibly upon his forehead and in his eye; and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only, as God revealed himself to the prophet of old, in "the still, small voice," and in a voice from the burning bush. The soul of man is audible, not visible. A sound alone betrays the flowing of the eternal fountain, invisible to man!—Longfellow.



IN MEMORIAM



Charles Drake, L. U. No. 110

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 110, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Charles Drake; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN HOY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
LAWRENCE DUFFY,
Committee.

William Kimbal, L. U. No. 333

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our beloved Brother, William Kimbal; be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 333 do extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family and relatives, also a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. ALFRED BARNEY,
JAMES P. KILMARTIN,
RUSSELL LIBBY,
Committee.

Frank P. Field, L. U. No. 40

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Frank P. Field, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Frank P. Field; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory of our departed Brother, and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

AL. P. SPEEDE,
Recording Secretary,
Executive Board of Local Union No. 40.

James Griffin, L. U. No. 39

Whereas it is with saddened and grieved hearts that we report the untimely death of Brother James Griffin, who departed this life April 14, 1933. It was a great shock to his colleagues and distinctly so to his family, who thought his injuries were only of a minor nature, but which proved fatal shortly after the accident. Our local has lost a splendid type of a man, a loyal unionist, honest, upright and fearless in discharge of his duties.

He came to us schooled in the arts of trades unionism from the steel mills, where men are men, and out in the old Newburg district where he was reared and labored, he was still an outstanding figure with his former mill associates, who praise and commend him for his fine attributes that endeared him in the hearts of intrepid, loyal union men throughout the city. And his bereaved widow and family we commit to our Heavenly Counselor, the healer of broken hearts, with whom those overwhelmed with grief do now seek succor and consolation in their sad hour of affliction, and who will heal their sorrowful hearts as only He alone can do. And as the years of time roll on, hope for that eventful day they will be reunited in that mansion of bliss, where the trials and troubles of a materialistic world are dispensed from our memories; there to receive and enjoy in unison the spiritual reward we all look forward to; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be recorded in our minutes, one to be sent to our official Journal, one to his beloved wife

and family; and in reverence to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Will you come to my grave, when my spirit has fled?

When beneath the cold sod I am laid with the dead?

When the heart that has loved you has now turned to clay,

And in Calvary's cold dew I am fading away.

JOSEPH E. ROACH,
EDWARD KINZER,
FRED DRINKWORTH,
Committee.

Eugene D. Siedenberg, L. U. No. 332

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 332, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our departed Brother, Eugene D. Siedenberg; and

Whereas in the passing of a co-worker and companion, Local Union No. 332 deeply mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow and sadness of his widow and relatives, we extend our sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 332 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the widow, a copy spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. H. SNEDAKER,
GEO. SCHWIND,
J. F. FAULL,
Committee on Resolutions.

Passed this fourth day of April, 1933, at our regular meeting of Local Union No. 332 at San Jose, Calif.

A. P. BOYLE, President.
L. A. PAULL, Recording Secretary.

Blithe Edwards, L. U. No. 494

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Blithe Edwards; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 494, and a copy of this to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

E. L. PLEHN,
CHAS. PETERSON,
ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
JOSEPH M. GLOYECK,
Committee.

Frank J. Tanner, L. U. No. 79

Brother Frank J. Tanner, of Local Union No. 79, on April 13, 1933, responded to the inevitable summons of the Almighty God. To his bereaved widow and daughter, relatives and friends we, members of L. U. No. 79, extend sincerely and fraternally our expressions of sympathy and consolation, including a word of comfort.

A Word of Comfort

God is no respecter of persons, and the blessed gifts He bestows upon any he vouchsafes for all. Life, joy, hope and peace summarize your yearnings. You have your own idea as to how these are to be attained, and your problem is to attain them in a world which you did not make, and in which you have to live. The fact that your dearest one had many friends upon earth never lessened, but greatly increased your joy that you were the best beloved. Fellowship with all the dear departed is never to blur or weaken your aspirations and endeavors. Your patience and persistence through hardship and disappointment are understood now better than ever before. So long as you keep on striving to be at your best your peace in

the heart of your dear one is secure and unrivaled.—Frederick Budlong.

In resolve our charter shall be draped for a suitable period of mourning. Copies of these resolutions shall be forwarded to the afflicted and to our official Journal.

J. NEAGLE,
Y. KETCHUM,
H. RICHTER,
Committee.

William E. Johns, L. U. No. 77

It is with sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our loyal Brother, William E. Johns. His noble spirit, loyalty and kindly feelings towards his fellow men will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., of Seattle, Wash., that our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the brothers and sisters of our departed Brother, William E. Johns; and that it be further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that copies of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, William E. Johns, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union.

CHAS. G. PAYNE,
Secretary Local Union No. 77.

Francis P. Davidson, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Francis P. Davidson; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Davidson one of its good and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Davidson in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
SAM GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Michael Bresney, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Michael Bresney; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bresney Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Bresney and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, that Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
SAM GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Frank R. Sheehan, L. U. No. 103

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers records the passing of our late Brother, Frank R. Sheehan (a delegate to many of our conventions from Local Union No. 103) into eternal life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss, and this convention stand in silence for two minutes in respect to his memory.

Resolved, That this expression be forwarded to his loved ones, copies sent to our Journal for publication and included in the minutes of this convention held in Providence, R. I., April 8, 1933.

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY,
ERNEST L. FORREST,
JOHN J. REGAN,
Committee.

HAS AMERICAN INDUSTRY COMMITTED SUICIDE?

(Continued from page 189)

[does not] * * * warrant the statement that the increased output per man-hour has resulted in a permanent displacement of workers. In fact the analysis indicates that during the period 1920-26 a number greater than that displaced by the increased output per man-hour was absorbed by the increased physical volume of output."—*Journal of American Statistical Association*, December, 1932.

LEO WOLMAN, Research director, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and professor at Columbia University.

"In the heterogeneous group of manufacturing industries * * * the per capita output of labor as measured by one competent student increased 7 per cent from 1899 to 1909; declined 1 per cent from 1909 to 1919, and then increased 49 per cent from 1919 to 1929. In view of these data, which have in reality been the source of much of the current belief in the widespread displacement of men by machinery, the rapid advance in the efficiency of labor after the war appears unquestionable. But there are many good reasons, technical and logical, for accepting this conclusion with considerable hesitation. * * * In the years 1926-29 only 0.1 per cent of those displaced through greater efficiency failed to be reabsorbed in the manufacturing industry."—*The Nation*, February 22, 1933.

JULIUS KLEIN, Formerly with the U. S. Department of Commerce.

"The new jobs brought into being by our steadily mounting level of living should eventually take care of all men and women displaced by the machine."—*Quoted in Labor Age*, April, 1930.

HENRY HAZLITT, Critic.

"Now, if one concentrates one's attention on factory employment, this [machine displacement of labor] appears to be true. But it becomes increasingly doubtful when one surveys the whole field. What appears to have happened, as indicated by the census figures, is that workers laid off from or drawn out of factories have drifted into 'service.' Estimates based upon census compilations indicate that the number of persons employed in 'service' industries increased from 35 per cent of the total number of persons gainfully employed in 1920 to 42 per cent in 1930."—*The Nation*, February 1, 1933.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD, Head of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation.

"Put to work, at once, every labor-saving machine in the country. Unemployment will cease and the comparatively few remaining out of work can easily be cared for. Immediately it becomes apparent that the trouble is not that we have a vast array of labor-saving machinery, but that that machinery is stopped."—*New York Times*, December 24, 1932.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Economist for Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

"That the machine 'throws men out of work,' is one of those 'perfectly self-evident propositions' which does not happen to be true. * * * The truth is most of the apprehension about the machine putting large numbers out of work is based on the false

assumption that demand for goods will become stationary. Quite the reverse is true. There is no good reason for assuming that desire for the good things of life will suddenly cease."—*Nation's Business*, January, 1933.

J. S. TRITTLE, Vice president and general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

"We will all admit that the 40 years from 1889 to 1929 covered a period of the most intensive mechanization of industrial processes. But from government statistics we find that in 1889 there were 69 human workers employed in the manufacturing industries out of each 1,000 of population in the United States. In 1929, after 40 years of mechanization, there were 72½ workers employed in these same industry groups for each 1,000 population. In this there is no evidence of a decline in the need for man-power."—*International Labor News Service*, January 28, 1933.

JOHN VAN DEVENTER, Editor of The Iron Age.

"In 1930 we find the density of employment greater instead of less after 30 years of our intensive mechanization. For there were then 398 breadwinners for each thousand of our population as contrasted with 383 in 1900. A net gain of 15 workers per 1,000 of population during the 30-year period. * * * From the beginning of our intensive 'machine age' in 1880, up to 1930, the record shows conclusively that the machine, under its present ownership, has increased and not diminished the density of employment."—*The Iron Age*, July, 1931.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"There was a decline from 78.2 per cent of all males at work in 1920 to 76.2 per cent in 1930. That decrease, however, is due almost entirely to the sharp curtailment in the number of child workers. * * * That the machine has helped to release children for school and young men for college is an established fact. That it has thrown adult men out of work is not a fact."—*New York Times*, October 1, 1932.

WALTER N. POLAKOV, Consulting management engineer.

"To say that technological improvements are eliminating the need for workers in industry is to disregard the actual facts. * * * An examination of the employment figures from 1919 to 1929 will show an entirely different picture as far as the ratio of employment is concerned. Both employment and wage payments went up during those years and climbed highest in the industries where mechanization has made its greatest strides."—*New York Times*, January 15, 1933.

SHELBY M. HARRISON, General director of the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Instead of there being fewer persons at work there were more as time went on, even though machines were replacing men. For instance, in the United States in 1870, 52 per cent of all those over 16 years of age were gainfully occupied; yet in 1930 there was 57 per cent."—*New York Times*, January 23, 1933.

MEREDITH B. GIVENS, Secretary for industry and trade of The Social Science Research Council.

"Employment has really expanded ever since the beginning of the great inventions. * * * Eighty-five or 90 per cent [of the job-

less] are unemployed because of idle machines rather than the busy machines that have taken away jobs from the workers."—*New York Times*, January 23, 1933.

WILLIAM S. LEE, President of the American Engineering Council.

"There is nothing inherent in technical improvement which entails economic and social maladjustments. Indeed, technology offers the only possible basis for continuing material progress. * * * The alleged unmanageability of a machine economy has not been proved. Its dislocations are traceable to improper and unskilled use rather than to inherently harmful characteristics."—*New York Times*, January 15, 1933.

LABOR DEPARTMENT PLAYS STRONG ROLE

(Continued from page 199)

Bill authorizing the industrial commissioner to accept a paid-up insurance policy to cover the contingent liability of a self-insurer under the Workmen's Compensation Law;

Bill amalgamating in one group improving amendments made to the Workmen's Compensation Law by the Legislature of 1931;

Bill extending the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law to members of the New York State Employees Retirement System.

Bill proposed by the Railroadmen's Brotherhoods protecting the interests of insured members of these Brotherhoods;

Bill providing for acceptance by the State of New York of the benefits of the federal act for state aid for vocational schools;

Bill giving preference on court calendars to actions brought by persons injured in employment who are entitled to workmen's compensation benefits but decide to sue a third party;

Bill authorizing the medical board of the teachers' retirement system of New York City to designate a doctor to make medical examinations for pension purposes;

Bill drafted by the State Department of Labor in relation to exits in tenement houses where manufacturing is carried on;

Bill authorizing a state bond issue of \$30,000,000 to provide funds for the relief of unemployment, such bond issue to be submitted to a vote of the people at the coming election and to take effect immediately upon approval by the voters;

Bill appropriating an additional \$5,000,000 for immediate use in providing work relief and home relief for the unemployed, and continuing the present state unemployment relief commission in office for another year.

Soldiers, what I have to offer you is fatigue, danger, struggle and death; the chill of the cold night in the free air, and heat under the burning sun; no lodgings, no munitions, no provisions, but forced marches, dangerous watchposts and the continual struggle with the bayonet against batteries—those who love freedom and their country may follow me.

—Garibaldi to his Roman soldiers.

FOSSIL FUEL: DYNAMO OF MACHINE AGE

(Continued from page 190)

could have quickly grasped all of the other elements and facts of the battle, fought 1,800 years after his time. But if Napoleon had come to the last war, he would not have understood anything that was going on; the airplane, the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, the steam railroad, the automobile, the trucks, and so on, would have all been strange and new, and not understood by him. One hundred years had seen far greater changes than the 18 previous centuries.

The first thing Napoleon would have said would have been, "Where is the enemy?" The enemy was out of sight.

Production Leaps Forward

Let us take another illustration. For about 5,000 years, so far as we know, certainly, the human race has made bricks of clay with which to build houses and buildings. This was true from Babylon and Egypt centuries before Christ up to 1800. The output of a man was about 450 bricks a day in Egypt, Rome or England. Now, the output of a man with a modern brick machine is many thousand bricks a day. Just what has happened to make these amazing differences, which are only samples?

We speak of it as the age of the steam engine, or of machinery, but that is a very little part of what it is.

Up until 1800, what the workman could do was limited by the amount of energy he could convert, "first, from food into muscular work of man and beast; second, from firewood and other vegetation into heat; third, from wind and water.

"Dependence upon contemporary solar energy made him a slave to the seasons."

Earth Gives Up Varied Power

Then man discovered fossil fuels and derived energy not only from contemporary sunlight, but by the use of coal and oil and natural gas which he tapped and converted into power the energy stored up by the sun on our planet over millions of years.

This is what has made our world over and made it new. While the steam engine started before 1800, it did not reach much of a development until 50 years afterwards. Then when fossil fuel began to be used, oil being used in large quantities only in recent years, the creative energy of the world was raised many times. Leech, in the book referred to, estimates that "The muscular work of man" * * * and "all the labor derived from crops," or the annual output of the sun's energy reaching the earth, does not do more than 6 per cent of the work of a modern industrial nation. "The remaining 94 per cent is done by transmuted coal, oil, natural gas, and water power, plus some unimportant contributions of energy from firewood and the air currents of the

earth put to work by windmills and sailing ships."

Now this puts us clearly into the new age, and yet our financial organization is based upon the psychology of the era of muscular power, and has been only partly modified to fit an industrial society in which nine-tenths of the work is done by inanimate prime movers.

Laws, Methods Are Obsolete

Here, then, is the situation which challenges us in this day. The thought patterns of the time of villages when Anne was queen, or the laws of two centuries ago in England, regarding which Blackstone wrote so learnedly, absolutely fail to fit our day and generation, and the sooner we recognize it the better.

Do these vast and essential stores of fossil fuel by any possible moral right belong to a few individuals even be they of the most "rugged" type? Do not these vast stores of the sun's energy belong to all the people? Can monopoly in them by a few be justified any more than the monopoly of a mountain pass by the feudal barons of the middle ages?

Now any careful study of statistics will convince the average person that about the year 1800, 30 years before and 30 years after, say, giving us a period of time of 60 years, witnessed a most momentous change on this earth as affects human beings.

This change is revealed in many, many ways. For instance, from the time of the Roman Empire up to 1800, the number of people of Europe increased slightly from year to year, until a total of about 150,000,000 was reached in 1800; but between 1800 and 1910, barely over 100 years, this number increased in this short space of time to 460,000,000 people. Why this great jump in population? Undoubtedly free governments, Democratic government, made living much more comfortable and safe, but along with this governmental advance or soon following, came the advent of the wide use of fossil fuel.

Civilization is not in the nature of things inevitable. It does not arise by any natural evolution from events. It is the product of thought and planning. Civilization requires the artist and the artisan. The statesman, the law giver, and the administration of law.

Civilization is always a vast cooperative enterprise engaged in by human beings. Even the most primitive societies or groups of men require cooperation and strict limits set to the greed, rapacity, and individualistic selfishness of individuals. The tribe, through the "taboo," customs, and the edicts of their head men in council, always subordinated and curbed the selfish and unsocial elements.

Just as the ancient civilizations of Babylonia and Egypt fell, so later Greece and Rome fell apart, and mankind reverted to almost barbarism. We have seen the ancient civilization of China built on the large family as the unit and agricultural life, fall apart and into anarchy almost under our own eyes.

Civilization is not inevitable, but is the result of obstacles overcome and of human problems intelligently solved.

Private Monopoly Is Old-Fashioned

The chief reason that monopoly retains its hold is that men do not yet clearly see

this new era—do not see that the laws of property, developed in an agricultural age of hand labor, do not at all apply to a machine age using fossil fuel to supply the energy needed to do its work.

The new wine of this new order cannot be put into the old wine skins which served a previous order. Not only are our laws of property utterly inadequate, but the thought-patterns, customs, and whole social organization built up in an agricultural era, when the only power was manpower or horsepower, will not work satisfactorily in a machine age with the almost unlimited power supplied by coal and oil.

The new order is comparatively simple to understand. In building this the good of the old must be retained. What belongs to all the people must be owned by all the people, and fossil energy, coal, oil and gas, which rest in the earth itself, the product of no man's mind or labor, but nature's gift to her children first of all.

These facts are essential to be understood by those who still believe in capitalism and wish to perpetuate it.

If President Roosevelt's "New Deal" means a rejuvenated and reborn capitalism still fossil energy must belong to the state.

A royalty or charge for the coal, oil and gas extracted and used, would largely replace the burdensome taxes now levied on industry. It should go into the public treasury and not to private pockets. This matter is only one little corner of the vast world of our modern complicated social system, but to my mind a firm understanding of it is essential.

We want a better and brighter and juster world and monopoly does not belong in it. The labor of man should be rewarded but not man's greed or cunning.

Our laws do not fit the new day of fossil fuel. How can they? They grew up in an agricultural civilization that knew nothing of any power but manpower, or horsepower. Now we are in an age depending on coal, oil and gas. The trolley, the bus, the automobile, the electric light in home and street, the gas which cooks our meals, or the coal or the gasoline, all depend on this new fossil fuel unknown when our laws of property and our very thought patterns were formed.

H. G. Wells said, after the Great War: "It is now a race between education and catastrophe." Up to the present time catastrophe seems to have won, but let us not underrate the great capacity of the human being to learn.

CHICAGO SETS UP NEW TYPE OF ADULT SCHOOL

(Continued from page 197)

The moving mass of colors gradually fade from view and are replaced by huge Grecian columns of white stone against a background of hazy blue—a setting of an old Grecian Court. The scene of the Grecian Court mysteriously fades away and an artistic adaptation of Chicago's skyline is projected upon the wall. Gradually Chicago's skyline is transformed into a tropical sea on a tranquil night, starlit skies and silhouetted swaying palms on a southern shore. An illusion so complete and realistic you would think that it was natural.

Vast Variety Achieved

You have a new appreciation of the splendid use of light and color for modern decorative purposes. This equipment

can be operated for 24 hours without duplicating a scenic effect or a color scheme.

Another piece of lighting equipment, which is the only one of its kind in existence, is installed in the Bal Tabarin. It is the work of the same inventor and carries the trade name of Telex. This equipment consists of eight units of condensing lenses which are mounted in eight aluminum frames. These frames are 12 inches square and 24 inches long. There are a total of 64 lenses in all which are valued at \$36,000. The source of light is furnished by 22 12-inch parabolic flood lights with a total connected load of 20,000 watts.

On the night that the men witnessed the lighting demonstration Miss Diana Huebert, a member of the famous Pavly-Oukrainsky ballet, performed an esthetic dance to demonstrate the equipment. All of the dancing had to be done on the upper deck of the lighting structure upon a platform two feet square. Any movement that took place outside of this area would be out of the focal point for the projectors. As one artist danced upon the platform this equipment projected upon the wall eight images of the dancer. These images were a perfect reproduction in form, motion and color. You can readily understand that because of the fact that it is possible to synchronize sound with motion this equipment has many possibilities.

Walter Schaffer, business manager, Local No. 134, represented Vice President Boyle at this meeting. At the conclusion of the lighting demonstration he addressed the men. He emphasized the importance of the men pursuing this system of education, of being sufficiently familiar with the new development in our field so as to continue to be capable of doing the job well, of working with modern equipment effectively and efficiently. He is convinced that educational activities of this nature, coupled with an eager sense of inquiry, are responsible for the fact that many of our members occupy maintenance positions of responsibility in this district of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He stated that a maintenance position was profitable and desirable, and substantiated his statement with the following governmental facts:

During the years of 1926, '27, '28, '29 and '30 the average amount of money earned by men working on construction work was \$1,500 per year, while the average wage earned by the men on maintenance work was \$2,200 per year.

At the present time Locals No. 461, of Aurora, Ill.; No. 117, of Elgin, Ill.; No. 701, of Wheaton, Ill.; No. 134, of Chicago, Ill., and No. 494, of Milwaukee, Wis., are banded together in the interest of education.

HAROLD STANLEY, EMPLOYER, GETS FIGURES

(Continued from page 194)

manager helpful in pushing the job. He found also that he was making speed beyond the schedule on the particular project. He found, too, that spoilage costs were decreasing and that there was no necessity for change-over after a particular piece of wiring had been done by the crew. He found, too, that the union meant it when it assured him that it stood by the work of its men and that when a piece of the work was spoiled by reason of a workman's deficiency, the union did it over without cost.

About this time he came in contact

with a competitor who had a large government job, and this competitor told him: "Harold, you know what broke me? It was the damn rats I had on the job. I had non-union men and I will never have them again. They are utterly unreliable. They have gyped me in Memphis, in Quantico, and in other cities where we had contracts. Our change-over bill was enormous. My superintendent found conduit left out, pipes turned up or down everywhere, except where they belonged, some mashed flat, others stopped up. We found outlets placed from a few inches to four feet out of center. Some of these were turned up where they should have been turned down, and more than 40,000 feet of conduit had been used unnecessarily." He found, too, he had financial irregularities, padded payrolls, and he concluded by this sweeping statement, "My firm did a \$200,000 business last year and lost money on every job except two and these two were operated union."

Harold Stanley now has completed several jobs under the new arrangement. He has modernized his accounting system and he has discovered that labor unit costs are much lower under arrangements with the union than under the old arrangements when he hired

workmen in the open market and paid a lower hourly wage scale.

Many electrical contractors are doing their own business damage by allowing paid propagandists to swerve them from the true, intelligent course of managing their labor problem in the light of reason and sound business principles rather than for propaganda purposes.

Lacroix told Gustave Doré one day, early in his life in Paris, that he should illustrate a new edition of his works in four volumes, and he sent them to him. In a week Lacroix said to Doré, who had called. "Well, have you begun to read my story?" "Oh! I mastered that in no time; the blocks are all ready"; and while Lacroix looked on stupefied, the boy dived into his pockets and piled many of them on the table, saying, "The others are in a basket at the door; there are 300 in all!"—Blanche Roosevelt.

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1	865148	73	599940 600000	204	237452 237460	318	908819 908873	481	782917 783000
2	785101 785200	75	647764 647770	204	237461 237469	319	114656 114672	483	583903 583965
3	A-J, 35330-35396	76	785654 785727	[originals]		321	58468 58485	488	30921 30921
3	B-J, 662-666	77	861751 861877	205	174458 174470	323	720905 721010	488	145391 145477
3	C-J, 1711	79	662176 662234	207	688167 688168	324	633713 633719	492	538319 538367
3	D-J, 65-66	80	86624 86647	208	191953 191989	325	675290 675341	493	666743 666749
3	A-3-H, 361	81	645162 645214	209	600245 600272	328	648054 648089	509	913516 913570
3	A-4-H, 8273-8286	82	676306 676399	210	683712 683794	329	909963 909980	501	124185 124198
3	B-H, 50	83	30001 300072	211	261201 261370	332	836487 836604	501	262377 262565
3	O-A, 2599-2701	83	844315 844500	211	442341 442460	333	708468 708566	501	709384 709500
3	X-U, 12782-12800	84	560226 560250	212	29085 29120	334	691347 691351	501	819001 819059
3	X-G, 12989-13000	84	665221 665250	212	806841 807000	335	87660 87665	502	673039 673053
3	X-G, 13058-13200	86	7981 7982	212	807291 807610	336	636638 636640	504	813758 813765
3	X-G, 13222-14037	86	336151 336290	212	807751 807862	339	558463 558516	507	668171 668177
4	39178 39186	86	674240 674250	213	46268 46295	340	753413 753478	508	429418 429437
5	818521 819000	86	815251 815432	213	578479 578911	341	283839 283849	509	669098 669111
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9	747161 747650	95	640602 640613	219	455997 456000	348	568279 568380	522	359916 359953
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26	871501 871808	120	319010 319019	245	826501 826550	379	51504 51511	552	95587 95594
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39	681459 681620	137	215874 215882	260	20659 20666	405	917706 917733	569	783293 783339
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46	602191 602320	152	779315 779360	275	912338 912357	417	279482 279502	595	786668 786750
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665	144084		762	647101	647130	956	83767	83772	369	491201	408	752712
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666	707628	707692	774	623854	623878	963	38867	38870	384	28334-28335	53061	
668	74794	74807	784	639216	639235	970	694588	694591	1002	194251-254	441	51832
669	241787	241799	787	626755	626767	971	443198	443205			488	145387, 390, 415,
670	175974	175986	792	707293	707299	972	665246	665248			424	
673	663154	663163	794	658785	658800	978	74559	74563			501	262467, 479, 488,
676	83185	83187	794	915301	915337	987	642917	642921			521	709398
677	89881	89914	798	954836	954846	991	677283	677289			514	762015
679	650233	650240	802	675648	675658	995	632300	632340			528	518061
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691	908143	908151	819	75834	75845	1024	682026	682079			603	644712-713
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704	212861	212876	858	30504	30534	1087	19648	19649			1002	194257-259
707	196401	196440	862	80999	81000	1091	636776	636791			1037	566652
709	89179	89185	862	650701	650723	1095	82447	82471			1147	659530
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717	9795	9798	886	281000	281027	1147	659496	659552				
717	533764	533822	892	637346	637374	1151	657926	657928				
719	825008	825037	900	597827	597830	1154	4545	4548				
722	749887	749901	902	641055	641100	1154	911727	911747				
723	742121	742164	902	918601	918612	1156	667957	668012				
725	232005	232031	912	6101								
728	66203	66214	912	680003	680087							
729	622540	622544	914	170006	170018							
731	632621	632641	915	75951	75954							
734	82839	82842	918	17737	17756							
734	699370	699488	922	21784	21791							
735	663318	663323	927	672097	672110							

MISSING	
43	15607, 15609,
44	304312-315.
110	833773, 775, 778-780.

VOID	
3-A-J,	35380.
3-A-4-H,	8278, 8284.
3-O,	A, 2600, 2611,
	2633, 2652, 2656.
3-X-G,	13097, 13293,
	13303, 13319.
3-X-G,	13595, 13623,
	13630, 13640,
	13717, 13943,
	13966, 13970,
	13972, 13979-
	13980, 13985,
	13991, 14000,
	14023.
11-	258349, 355, 365,
	453.
11-	710793.
25-	556216.
28-	299875, 825778.
33-	63133.
40-	316173, 183-184,
	851609.
46-	602321 (Original)
48-	844749, 753, 882.
52-	306984, 720095.
64-	646688.
77-	861817.
80-	86635.
82-	676317.
110-	833764.
130-	774383.
136-	469364, 372, 410,
	414, 418.
156-	907600, 626.
205-	174464-465.
211-	442441.
243-	139046.
246-	650409.
259-	5556.
308-	11349.
309-	789584.
325-	675331-332.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED	
11-	716568-570, 769.
52-	720054-059.
214	32342-32343.
488	145386-390.
540	625900.
545	617381-390.
584	796550, 602-603,
	649-652.
1025-	649501-505.

BLANK	
28-	679397-400, 299845.
43	548247-250.
211	261300, 366-370,
	442350, 457-460.
325	675290.

MILWAUKEE PRESSES MODERNIZATION WORK

(Continued from page 202)

tion from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday.

"The materials used in the electrical alterations were donated by the various wholesale houses and the labor was donated by the Electrical Workers' Local Union, the first Milwaukee labor organization to co-operate directly with the project.

"In connection with this educational exhibit the Electrical League of Milwaukee is urging home owners to consider what improvements might be made in their own places.

"Among the suggestions are illuminated house numbers, more electrical outlets for greater convenience in use of lamps and appliances, electric ventilating fans to get rid of cooking odors in the kitchen, electrical kitchen clocks, the electric sun lamp for health, better lighting fixtures for beauty and eye comfort, bathroom heaters for chilly days, lighting of back yards and garages for greater safety and many other things which make a home more livable."

AN ELECTRICAL FAIR OPENS IN JUNE

(Continued from page 201)

ate almost weird effects as they shuttle between the mountainous towers. The towers are painted gayly and are highly ornamented, and they get their striking effects by the fact they are illuminated

with brilliant lights. The shafts are of glass. Flood lighting attached to the bottom of the elevators transforms them into rising and falling pillars of colored light. Colored steam is emitted in the wake of the cars so as to give them the vivid appearance of actual rockets hurtled through space. Powerful beacons are trained upon them during flight.

Another instance of the use of light and electricity is seen the new type of sign developed expressly for one of the big exhibitors. This sign makes use of scientific principles of refraction of light for the first time in sign lighting. A series of crystal prisms, circular in shape, form the background. Light from Mazda lamps enters these prisms and is refracted at right angles. The result is an ever-moving, effervescent effect. The letters advertising the product on this background are painted in silver with the edges illuminated by concealed gaseous tubes. These shade imperceptibly from red to blue to mauve. In the Florida tropical garden a sculptured figure of a boy is illuminated by another unique device. Water cascading over the boyish figure is treated with chemicals. Light from a newly developed cold cathode ultra violet ray tube will cause the statue to glow in the darkness. There will be no visible source for the light producing this effect. Remarkable effects are secured in wall maps used in the Transport Building by neon lighting.

An absence of windows in the various

exhibit buildings compel employment of the lighting engineer. The architecture of the fair is modernistic, anticipatory of the new day in construction. It is based on the apt use of unbroken planes and surfaces. Effort has been made to build the buildings expressing the modern spirit—the 21st century as it materializes in the western hemisphere. Not only light will draw to this exposition those working in electricity, electrical workers will be interested in the railroad exhibits, in the housing exhibits, in the architecture, in the enchanted island created expressly for the children, in the Edison memorial, in the Science Building which recounts the whole history of man's struggle upward, in the Home and Industrial Arts Exhibit, and in the rich radio and communication enterprise.

The highest study of all is that which teaches us to develop those principles of purity and perfect virtue which Heaven bestowed upon us at our birth, in order that we may acquire the power of influencing for good those amongst whom we are placed, by our precepts and example; a study without an end—for our labors cease only when we have become perfect—an unattainable goal, but one that we must not the less set before us from the very first. It is true that we shall not be able to reach it, but in our struggle toward it we shall strengthen our characters and give stability to our ideas, so that, whilst ever advancing calmly in the same direction, we shall be rendered capable of applying the faculties with which we have been gifted to the best possible account.—Confucius.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Very cozy and comfortable in our new home here on the cover. Of course it's near the back door but we're glad they didn't put us outside. Here's a tip, fellas, we have to make up this column about the 25th of the month, so polish your gems a bit quicker, if you know what we mean.

Worthy Work

"What's your husband working on now?" the chemist's wife was asked.

"Anti-freeze solution that can be put into bank assets," the good woman replied.

R. B. BAKER,
L. U. 474.

* * *

"I am sorry," said the wireman who had eaten a square meal and was in hopes to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for the meal."

"Oh, that's o. k.," said the cashier, obligingly. "I'll just write your name on the wall and next time you come in you can pay up."

"Oh, no, you shouldn't do that, all the wiremen and other craftsmen know me and they will see it."

"No, they won't, your overcoat will cover it."

G. L. MONSIVE,
International Office.

* * *

Yep, we've got a spring poem!

Sun

Hie thee on, oh, Sun, to great invention—
The south wind warming winter into spring
Makes known your sublime intention;
We almost hear Heaven and nature sing.

The frozen sod into violets turns;
The busy bee hums a psalm of life,
Mid fragrant blossoms and leafy ferns;
And cock robin woos anew his charming wife.

The artilleries of the Heavens rumble and roar,
Then the earth, baptized with a refreshing draught,
Smiles back in shining peace, after each downpour
Of liquid blessing has been greedily quaffed.

Then You, oh Giver of life and light,
Dip your brushes in some modernistic blend,
And trace an arch of promise ere the night
Should close in and everlasting night portend.

Fluffy clouds of fantastic shape and changing hue
Assist you, fiery monarch of the sky in your retiring ritual,
Marching, forming and passing for your review.
Ere you disappear. All things do change.
All is well.

CLAUD PHIPPS,
L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles.

Hope

Here's to you, old pal.
I know how you feel;
On your way to Cal—
In that automobile.

Now you can go anywhere
Along the salted ocean;
And forget your care
When you take a notion.

Life is hard here, too;
It is an endless battle;
Without a Ford like you
Along the coast to rattle.

I read, old pal, your note.
I hate to hear you cry;
As long as you can float
I'm sure you'll never die.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
International Office.

* * *

Chicago!

There is nothing about it that is slow.
Boston beans, they feed New York,
But Chicago furnishes them the pork.
Chicago!

There is nothing about her that is slow;
It is the ginger that is in her,
That has always made her a winner—
Chicago.

L. ECK,
L. U. No. 134.

* * *

A town guy said to a farmer:
"You ought to be getting along all right.
You have your own milk, butter, eggs, meat
and vegetables. You have enough to eat and
a place to sleep. That's a lot in a depression
like this."

"Uh, huh," assented the farmer. "But you
come around about eight-nine months from
now and you will see the fattest, sleekest,
nakedest farmer you ever beheld."—El
Dorado Times.

* * *

Leadership of Men

*(Written in honor of our Chief Executive
on occasion of President's Day celebration)*
When our ship was in a distressin' state,
Listin' perilously in a stormy sea,
A vigorous Leader, sent by kind Fate,
Had hastened to heed our most urgent plea.

Skillfully he then proceeded to steer
The stranded vessel with a steady hand;
Unerringly—the ragin' waves to clear,
And lead it securely to solid land!

Behold! a new cheerful trail has been blazed
On gloomy roads saddened by direst need;
Such glorious achievement loudly shall be praised
By ardent admirers of Genius in lead.

May Providence assist his noble mission,
And guide a great master's hand at the wheel;
A nation's eyes are raised with submission
To a faithful man for the fairest deal!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

There are a lot of rather grim jokes going the rounds. Here's another of them:

A fellow in our town had been out of work a long time.

"How do you stand around town?" asked his friend.

"Oh, I'm about even," he replied. "I owe about as many as I don't owe."

J. W. FLYNN,
International Office.

* * *

Drowning by Ether

When wifie's vocal cords are in training,
And the intensity of her tunes is gaining,
Why argue and fight? she'll always be right,

Don't keep your spirit down;
Turn on your dial, give it a trial,
And with more volume her voice will drown!

When some famous "Caruso of the air"
Is boring you more than your share,
And fit are his moans, to peddle rags and bones,

Why keep your spirits down?
Turn off the dial, and without another trial,
Let that "genial artist" drown!

ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. 3.

* * *

A Plea

Oh, Roosevelt, dear Roosevelt,
You're bound to win, no doubt.
So please lend a helping hand,
Turn Ol' Man Depression out.
What we ask is such a little;
If you'll raise a willing hand.
First feed the poor weak jobless,
And help the working man.

RUTH HARRIS, Daughter of
J. B. Harris, L. U. No. 318.

* * *

Carried Away with Pride

Steeplejack: 'Ullo, Bert! Where's that mate you took on—the chap that used to be an artist?

Second Ditto: 'Aven't you 'eard? Soon as he laid a couple of bricks, he stept back off the scaffolding to admire 'is work.

* * *

They Wanted an 'Ohm

Gradually a street light of La Salle, Ill., grew dimmer, and citizens called the city electrician. He found sparrows had entered a ventilation hole, built their nest about the base of the bulb, and thereby solved their winter's heating and lighting problem.

* * *

Those Plumbers Again!

She—"Are you the plumber?"

He—"Yas, mam, I'm him."

She—"Well, I wish you'd exercise care in walking over the house. I've just had all my floors waxed and they are in perfect condition."

He—"Oh, don't worry about me, mam, I'll never slip. I've got nails in my shoes!"



FOREIGNERS are fond of calling this the land of paradoxes. Our public finances certainly justify that characterization. The richest country in the world has been the most dilatory in balancing its budget and appears the most distracted and embarrassed in its accomplishment. I venture to believe that a major explanation is the systematically inculcated hostility to the taxation of wealth. For a decade the press has sedulously repeated the Mellon doctrine that the immunity of the rich from taxation is a blessing for the poor. In times of prosperity taxes on bloated incomes will discourage enterprise; in days of adversity there are no bloated incomes—such was the governing philosophy.

FELIX FRANKFURTER.

